FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TIRANA RADIO COMMENTS ON CARTER'S ENERGY SPEECH

AU0815?1 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 8 Apr 79 AU

[Text] It has been reported that President Carter delivered a speech on television last Friday in which he dealt exclusively with the energy problems the United States is currently facing. As is known, the United States is gripped by a serious energy crisis. It has an acute shortage of oil and other fuels which this speech once again clearly shows. The energy crisis is a real one, Carter said. He announced a further increase in the prices of oil and oil byproducts in the near future.

In his speech Carter also referred, whether he wanted to or not, to the speculations practiced by the monopolistic oil firms to increase their profits under the existing crisis conditions. Reference to the profits made by the large oil firms has also been made in the past and that allegedly measures have been taken against them. However, all this has been to no avail and the consequences have been at the expense of the ordinary consumers who have been compelled to pay large sums of money for fuels. According to reports, for example, the price of gasoline (?in past) months increased 18 percent, and in the n[illegible] future it will increase by another 10 percent.

In the course of his speech the leader of the American administration spoke loudly about alleged measures to normalize the situation. But, in fact, this was a call on the American people, who are the ones who feel the effects of the crisis, to tighten their belts and accept the price increase in the name of normalizing the situation.

The very speech by the White House leader indicates that the energy crisis will be evident in the country in the near future. New increases in the prices of oil and oil byproducts are expected and so is a greater shortage of oil and oil byproducts. These are difficulties which, in one way or another, will again fall upon the ordinary consumers because of the policy of joint machinations and manipulations between the monopolistic firms and the American administration, headed by Carter.

The American administration, headed by Carter, represents the American monopolistic groupings, including the oil grouping. Thus it is not and will not be these large groupings that will suffer from the economic crisis, but the broad working masses. Thus feverish efforts are being made to shift the topical economic difficulties of the United States onto the broad working masses.

U.S. OFFICIAL'S VISIT TO ISRAEL, JORDAN

AU081619 Tirana ATA in English 0916 GMT 8 Apr 79 AU

[Visit Serving the Anti-Arab Imperialist-Zionist Plots--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 8 (ATA)--These days, the U.S. Under Secretary of Defence David Mogifert, [name as received] paid a visit to Israel. Apart from the meetings with high-ranking officials of Tel Aviv, he also visited various military units, including also some deployed in the occupied Arab territories.

The visit of the envoy (?of the) Pentagon to Israel takes place at a time when, on the one hand, the imperialist-Zionist alliance has intensified the deceitful noise about the "solution" of the Middle East problem, and on the other, the Israel Zionists have stepped up their annexationist and Judaisation activity. The expansionist policy of Tel Aviv enjoys the all-round support of U.S. imperialism, whose chieftains are constantly reiterating the U.S. "commitment" in support of Israel. The problems of the supply of Israel with new weapons, the working out in detail of the program of the military collaboration between the U.S.A. and Israel for the current fiscal year, which amounts to about 2.5 billion dollars, were at the center of the talks of the envoy of U.S. imperialism with his Israel colleagues.

After his visit to Israel, the U.S. envoy went to Amman to conduct talks on the problems of military collaboration between the two countries as well as on some problems of a political character. At these moments, when the U.S. imperialists have intensified as never before their conspiratorial activity for zones of influence and hegemony, in rivalry with the other superpower, Soviet social imperialism, they are seeking to put in motion the reactionary pro-American regimes, such as that of King Husayn.

The tour of the envoy of U.S. imperialism of the Middle East is an integral part of the attempts of the U.S.A. to hatch up other new plots against the Arab peoples and in particular against the Palestinian people. This tour is directly linked with the divide and rule policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists in that region.

ATA REPORTS ENCOURAGEMENT OF RELIGION IN PRC

AU0611510 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 6 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, April 6, ATA--Recently, the ruling clique in Beijing decided to open a religious institution in Kunming, and to reprint Koran and several other religious texts. A number of mosques have been opened in Kunming recently. Meanwhile, preparations are being made for the opening of a Jesuit university in Shanghai, for which the Chinese government has taken the necessary measures.

The dissemination of religion in such broad proportions by the Chinese socialimperialists had to do with their definite political aims. Through religion, which is a befuddling means, the ruling clique in Beijing wants to keep the Chinese people as far as possible from the relevant social problems, to benumb their minds in order to realize its reactionary socialimperialist policy of the "four modernisations". It has found in religion a supporter for its internal and external policies. Everywhere the bourgeoisie is in power. As it is now in China, it has always extensively employed religion as a means to keep the masses of people under its oppression and yoke. Herein finds its explanation the fact why the Chinese socialimperialists leadership is in a hurry to create all possibilities and facilities so that religion, as an opium, finds an ever broader extension in theat country.

CHAIRMAN TODOR ZHIVKOV PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO CUBA

For Cuban reportage of the official visit to Cuba by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee Chairman, which began on 7 April, see the Cuba section of the 9 April and subsequent issues of the Latin America DAILY REPORT.

PRC DECISION NOT TO RENEW TREATY WITH USSR DENOUNCED

AU090927 Sofia BTA in English 0850 GMT 9 Apr 79 AU

["Deepening the Adventurist Course"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 9 (BTA)--Under this headline today the organ of the CC of the BCP, RABOTNICHESKO DELO, publishes an editorial in connection with the new hostile step of the Maoist leadership with respect to the USSR: The decision not to extend the friendship, alliance and mutual assistance treaty between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

"This hostile act of Beijing constitutes a further dangerous escalation in the course of the present Chinese leadership--a trend of anti-Sovietism, of struggle against the world of socialism with simultaneous alliance with imperialism and reaction", the article emphasizes. It is pointed out that the meaning of this latest anti-Soviet act is perfectly clear: Intensification of international tension, the formation of a broad front for struggle against the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community. The paper emphasizes the fact that Beijing's decision is a new curtsey to imperialism, intended to show to it that the Maoists are willing to march still farther along the perilous road of collusion with the most reactionary circles in the West.

In connection with a statement by Deng Xiaoping who called the treaty "a dead word written on a piece of paper", the question is raised in the article: "Who is to blame for the violation of this historic document?" The culprit is known. The treacherous course of Maoism also explains the evolution and the turn in Beijing's attitude to the treaty: From its complete approval and active utilization in the interests of the Chinese people to the discontinuation of its action", the paper emphasizes.

It is recalled in the article that at the time the popular masses in China warmly approved of the conclusion of the treaty. Then, in a period when the situation was most dangerous for the young Chinese republic, the treaty represented an enormous support, it is emphasized in the article. It also gives specific figures of the Soviet Union's assistance to China: 200 large industrial enterprises, whole industrial branches, 24,000 sets of scientific and technological documentation submitted free, including the projects for 190 industrial enterprises. The paper notes, therefore, that there is no doubt whatever that the action for the discontinuation of the Soviet-Chinese treaty has been undertaken against the will and interests of the Chinese people.

"The act taken by the Maoists now shows that they are trying to reject any framework which impedes them along this adventuresome road, they are trying to have their hands free for fresh anti-Soviet and antisocialist undertakings", the article notes.

Examining the hegemonistic foreign policy of Beijing, the paper points out that now the global character of its objectives are clearly outlined: It also refers to countries and peoples even in the most faraway parts of the world, including the Balkan Peninsula.

Recalling Mr Hua Guofeng's visit to that area, the article stresses the simultaneous malicious campaign in the Chinese press which called on and advised the Balkan peoples and on their behalf determined their sympathies and antipathies. "And this episode in the activity of Chinese diplomacy has once again reaffirmed that the true objectives of Beijing's policy are to show hostility and distrust, to bring about a split in the anti-imperialist front", the paper emphasizes. "There is no doubt that the unilateral discontinuation of the treaty with the Soviet Union is an obvious striving for still greater complication and undermining of Soviet-Chinese relations, for a still closer alliance with world imperialism. This adventuresome course, which is extremely dangerous for peace, comes up against the harsh condemnation by all progressive mankind. The responsibility for its consequences fully falls on its initiators and performers--the present leaders in Beijing", the RABOTNICHESKO DELO concludes.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV GREET HUNGARIAN LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU0[illegible]1535 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Apr 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following telegram to Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, Council of Ministers chairman of the Hungarian People's Republic:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, of all Bulgarians and on our own behalf, we send to you, and through you to the fraternal Hungarian people, most cordial greetings and good wishes on the occasion of your national holiday--the 34th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism and capitalism.

The 4 April 1945 victory, achieved with the decisive aid of the glorious Red Army, was a result of long heroic social and political struggles of the Hungarian working people under the leadership of the Hungarian Communist Party.

During the past years Hungary, which is firmly marching along a socialist path of development and in fraternal cooperation with the other CEMA countries, has turned into an advanced industrial-agrarian socialist state. Its great successes in the various spheres of life have been widely recognized throughout the world.

As an active member of the Warsaw Pact, the Hungarian People's Republic, together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, is following a consistent policy of peace and security in Europe and in the world, of making the process of detente into an all-embracing and irreversible process, of halting the arms race, of disarmament and of strengthening the neighborliness and cooperation among the countries and also of supporting the peoples struggling for freedom and national independence.

The working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria are following with keen interest and take sincere pleasure in the remarkable achievements of their Hungarian brothers and their struggle to implement the 11th MSZMP Congress decisions and build a developed socialist society.

We highly value the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic as well as between the BCP and the MSZMP and we deeply believe that they will further expanding and deepen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism for the prosperity of our peoples, of the entire socialist community and for peace and social progress in the world.

On the day of the Hungarian People's Republic's national holiday, we express most heartfelt wishes to you, dear comrades, to the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and to the fraternal Hungarian people for further successes in building a developed socialist society and in our common struggle for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism in the world.

STANISHEV-LED BCPCC DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR INDIA

AU071654 Sofia BTA in English 1503 GMT 7 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 7 (BTA)--A delegation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC, left for India at the invitation of the National Council of the Communist Party of India. The delegation will have talks with the leadership of the Communist Party of India.

Arrival in India 8 Apr

AU081815 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 Apr 79 AU

[Text] On 8 April a BCP Central Committee delegation led by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, arrived in India. The delegation will make a 10-day visit at the invitation of the Indian Communist Party Central Council.

At the airport the delegation was cordially and warmly greeted by (Pomaran), member of the Central Executive Committee of the Indian Communist Party Central Council; responsible workers of the Indian Communist Party Central Council, and Foreign Ministry officials. Tocho Tochev, Bulgarian ambassador to India, was also at the airport.

PERUVIAN SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GDR

AU071657 Sofia BTA in English 1505 GMT 7 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 7 (BTA)--The visit of a delegation of the Peruvian Socialist Revolutionary Party, headed by its president--General Leonidas Rodriguez Figuerda--ended here today. Bulgaria's most numerous public and political organization, the Fatherland Front, acted as host to the Peruvian delegation.

With this visit the Peruvian Socialist Revolutionary Party and the Fatherland Front laid the foundations of their bilateral contacts. As General Leonidas Figuerda said here today, prior [to] departure, "these are very promising contacts". He also spoke about the existing opportunities and the wish of the two parties to develop relations of cooperation.

At the time of their visit here the Peruvians had talks with Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, with Mr Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly and with other high-ranking public and political figures. They toured the country and had the opportunity to see for themselves the successes Bulgaria had scored in the construction of socialism.

"What impressed me most was the way in which social problems are solved under socialism and how the economy is harnessed in the service of the people," said General Leonidas Figuerda.

The Peruvian delegation left for the German Democratic Republic.

TALKS WITH SAMAY-LED KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION CLOSE IN SOFIA

AU061540 Sofia BTA in English 1510 GMT 6 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 6 (BTA)--The delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea, headed by Mr Ros Samay, secretary general of the CC of the front, had their final talks today with the Bulgarian delegation led by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the BCP CC and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

The two delegations discussed matters of mutual interest and such pertaining to bilateral cooperation.

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation, Mr Pencho Kubadinski, delivered the private message of greetings of the first secretary of the BCP CC and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, to the envoys of the Kampuchean people. Mr Pencho Kubadinski said Bulgaria fully supported the just struggle of the Kampuchean people against the gangs of the overthrown blood-stained regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. "Carrying out her international obligation Bulgaria will render material aid to the people of Kampuchea. In the near future a Bulgarian planeload of medicines will arrive in Kampuchea," he added.

"I would like to thank the Bulgarian people and the Bulgarian Government for the timely given moral and material assistance to the fighting people of Kampuchea," said Mr Ros Samay in his reply. Bulgaria's attitude to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people is a sincere gesture of real socialist internationalism".

Tomorrow the delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the United Front for National Salvation leaves Bulgaria.

Delegation's Departure

AU071630 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 7 Apr 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Bulgarian Government and of the Fatherland Front National Council, a delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and of the United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea [KNUFNS] Central Committee led by Ros Samay, secretary general of the front's Central Committee, has paid a visit to Bulgaria.

The delegation had official talks with a delegation of the Fatherland Front National Council led by Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council and BCP Central Committee Politburo member. The delegation was also received by Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and by Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs.

The envoys of the Kampuchean people also met leaders of political, public and mass organizations, as well as with Bulgarian working people. Everywhere the delegation was cordially welcomed. The wholehearted solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the just struggle of the Kampuchean people for independence and [word indistinct] was also widely demonstrated.

The guests visited historic and cultural sites and industrial projects in Sofia and in the country. The delegation left Bulgaria today.

ANGEL CHAUSHEV CONCLUDES HIS AFGHANISTAN VISIT

AU061920 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 6 Apr 79 AU

[Text] The visit of Angel Chaushev, chairman of the Committee for Labor and Wages, to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has ended. During talks held in Kabul an agreement was reached according to which a large group of Afghanistan citizens is due to arrive in Bulgaria in order to learn about the experience of Bulgarian agricultural specialists.

Angel Chaushev was received by Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and president of Afghanistan, who expressed satisfaction at the development of Bulgarian-Afghan relations, and expressed hope that their comprehensive development will continue to develop in the future.

SOFIA DAILY REPORTS ON ELECTION OF PEOPLE'S COUNCIL CHAIRMEN

AU061755 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 4 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Summary] At a session of the Sofia Okrug People's Council, Atanas Konstantinov, former secretary of the okrug BCP committee, was elected chairman of the Sofia Okrug People's Council Executive Committee.

At a people's council session in Blagoevgrad, Lazar Prichkapov was reelected chairman of Blagoevgrad Okrug People's Council Executive Committee.

Dimitur Tsurov was reelected chairman of the Veliko Turnovo Okrug People's Council Executive Committee. Lazar Petrov was reelected chairman of the Vratsa Okrug People's Council Executive Committee. Trifon Pangelov was reelected chairman of the Gabrovo Okrug People's Council Executive Committee.

Georgi Danchev was reelected chairman of the Sliven Okrug People's Council Executive Committee. Nikolay Lalchev was reelected chairman of the Smolyan Okrug Executive Committee.

Vasil Pasev was reelected chairman of the Khaskovo Okrug People's Council Executive Committee. Atanas Stambolov was reelected chairman of the Yambol Okrug People's Council Executive Committee.

PLAY COMMEMORATES TODOR ZHIVKOV'S DECEASED WIFE

AU091253 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[Text] The premiere of the play "So that You Can Live Ever After..." took place yesterday at the Khristo Botev Culture House in Botevgrad. Based on the theme of the book "She Loved People", the play is a moving story dedicated to the memory of Dr Mara Maleeva Zhivkova. Characteristic periods from the life and activity of this selfless communist and people's doctor who loved the people from the bottom of her heart were recreated on the stage.

The play was performed by members of the artistic groups of the Red Star and Ivan Vazov cultural houses in Sofia. The main role went to Ani Vasileva, a worker at the Signal plant. Twenty-nine other amateur artists took part in the play and were enthusiastically applauded by the audience for their inspired performance.

TU HEAD HOFFMANN ENDS VISIT TO BRITAIN, RETURNS HOME

LD071738 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1605 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions led by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unons, returned from a visit to Britain today.

The representatives of Czechoslovak Trade Unions and leading officials of the British Trade Union Congress briefed each other during the visit on domestic political developments and the situation in the trade union movement in their respective countries, and discussed the most important issues of the current international situation.

In their talks on the main issues of the international trade union movement, they emphasized the importance of the third European trade union conference in Geneva, currently in preparation, and said that this meeting will produce further stimuli for expanding cooperation in the sphere of bilateral and multilateral contacts.

Interview in London

LD072110 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions led by Karel Hoffman, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, has returned to Prague from a 5-day visit to Britain. Prior to departure from London, our correspondent in Britain, Jiri Cedrovsky, asked Comrade Hoffman for an interview: [begin recording]

[Question] Esteemed comrade chairman, contacts between the Central Council of Trade Unions [URO] and the TUC have not been exactly frequent in recent years. Looking at the visit of our trade union delegation to Britain from this viewpoint, how do you assess its importance?

[Answer] The importance of this visit lies above all in the fact that it concludes a stage which can be described as a stage of general briefing with the conditions and problems of the work of both organizations, a stage during which leading officials of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and of the TUC got acquainted.

Our talks during our stay, not only with leading officials of the TUC, but also with representatives of a number of unions and officials on the shop floor, indicate that we are opening up a new state, a considerably more important and solid one, which I would describe as a stage of objective tangible cooperation, bilateral and multilateral in nature. This cooperation takes into account the differences which exist in the conditions and the nature of our work, created above all by our different social systems, while simultaneously stressing what we have in common, our common interest in and responsibility for maintaining peace, for basic living conditions and interests of the working people in individual countries and in Europe and the working people as a whole.

[Question] How do you assess the results of the talks with the front ranking representatives of the British TUC, the National Economic Development Council and the Confereration of British Industry.

[Answer] I can say briefly that all talks regardless of whether they were in the trade union sphere or outside it were interesting. Naturally, the emphasis was on the talks with trade union officials. The most substantial thing to come out of the talks was the establishment of the fact that, like ourselves, our partners in the leadership of the TUC are genuinely interested in a substantial expansion and deepening of cooperation in solving problems to which our organizations have a contribution to make. As regards talks outside the trade union sphere, they were, as is to be expected, of an informative nature. However, they too were interesting in that they expressed the considerable interest of British industrial and trade circles in the development of economic cooperation with the CSSR.

[Question] In talks here in London, the question of mutual exchanges of experience from the work and activities of Czechoslovak and British trade unions, and possibilities for further expansion of cooperation between the URO and the TUC were emphasized. Comrade Chairman, I should therefore like to ask you about prospects for the further development of relations.

[Answer] In view of what has been said, I regard the prospects for the development of cooperation as good in several directions, above all between the top bodies of our organizations and between individual unions. One must mention that some unions have worked together well in the past. However, now a basic agreement has been reached that we will support the cooperation of all unions which have allied problems and whose cooperation can produce bilateral or multilateral benefit. And this is not all. We have agreed, and I regard this as the most valuable result of the talks and negotiations, that we shall exchange groups of experts from various spheres of basic trade union activity--the social sphere, the economic sphere, and so forth. Furthermore, we shall mutually acquaint ourselves in greater depth with the training of trade Union officials. And here I can say that the TUC has a great tradition and considerable experience and that its experience is generally interesting. And finally, we have agreed to try and make possible contacts and exchanges of experience between some shop stewards who have been doing this kind of work for some time and therefore could make a substantial contribution in the exchange of opionions.

The fact that we have agreed on a relatively extensive and very specific program of cooperation for the next 2 to 3 years indicates, I believe, the level we have reached and the preconditions that exist for cooperation. Therefore, we view the prospects for a further development of relations optimistically. [end recording]

Interview Upon Return Home

LD072110 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] After returning home from Great Britain, Comrade Karel Hoffmann, the head of our trade union delegation, gave the following interview to Czechoslovak television: [begin recording]

[Question] Comrade Chairman, how would you assess the results of the talks our delegation had in Great Britain?

[Answer] Our talks were successful. I can say that the talks we held, and there were many of them--and, I think, in this respect our visit differed somewhat from normal visits by official delegations in that the visit concentrated primarily on talks, on dozens of talks--from all these talks it emerged that on both sides, both in the Central Council of Trade Unions and within the Trade Union Congress leadership, there exists a genuine interest in concluding one stage of the contacts; that is, learning the conditions and prerequisites for the work of the opposite organization. We have opened up a new stage of a very concrete, businesslike and broad cooperation and on both sides there exists a genuine interest in continuing this cooperation in the future.

[Question] Comrade Chairman, you have come back from a country which is undergoing a serious political crisis. What is the view of the British trade unionists on this situation?

[Answer] I can say that the entire life in Great Britain is marked by preparations for general elections. Trade unionists make no secret of the fact that they are not indifferent to the outcome of the elections and despite the fact that they normally state that they are above the parties and are nonpartisan they make no secret of the fact that they unequivocally support the policy and candidates of the Labor Party. [end recording]

KAREL HOFFMANN LEAVES FOR SOFIA WFTU COUNCIL MEETING

LD081840 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions [URO] led by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, chairman of the URO and deputy chairman of the World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU] left for Sofia today to attend the 30th session of the General Council of the WFTU. The WFTU General Council is to discuss its work since the Ninth World Congress of Trade Unions and future tasks.

The delegation was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Vladimir Marik, secretary of the URO, and other representatives of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement.

GORBACHEV-LED SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD081902 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Today Prague festively welcomed delegates and guests from all parts of the republic to the Ninth Congress of Unified Agricultural Cooperatives. "A Soviet delegation to the congress led by Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Prague today."

AFGHAN PREMIER INTERVIEWED ON DEVELOPMENTS IN HIS COUNTRY

AU061555 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Apr 79 pp 1, 7 AU

[Interview with Hafizollah Amin, Afghan prime minister and minister of foreign affairs: "We Will Succeed in Defending the Revolutionary Achievements," given to Milan Rusko for PRAVDA and also for RUDE PRAVO, in Kabul on 4 April]

[Text] The prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], Hafizollah Amin, yesterday granted an interview to the Bratislava PRAVDA editor on topical questions of the DRA's domestic and foreign policy. The Afghan people will shortly be celebrating the first anniversary of their revolution, which they have to defend against attacks of international reaction.

Question: Last year, on 27 April, a revolution was carried out under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Could you, a few days before the Afghani people will be celebrating its first anniversary, briefly characterize the changes brought by the revolution for life within the country?

Answer: The results of our April revolution are encountering resistance from the enemy. International imperialism and reaction have, as you know, even carried out armed actions against our regime. Enemies of the revolution in Iran and Pakistan showed openly by what means they would like to liquidate it. And precisely this demonstrates the effectiveness of our revolution.

From the political point of view, our country has been consolidated internally. All sections of the Afghan people have given support to the revolutionary leadership. The DRA's positions in the sphere of internal security and protection of peace are becoming ever stronger, day by day. The friendship of our peoples with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries has grown into fraternity. Favorable conditions have been created for realizing significant measures for the benefit of broad strata of our people. Our people have conditions for forming cooperatives and other institutions aiming at improving their standard of living. In the economic sphere the people of our country have freed themselves of the yoke of feudal exploiters on the basis of the decree on the liquidation of debts issued by the revolutionary leadership. By means of the land reform we have eliminated from our life the main economic prop of feudalism.

We have achieved remarkable results in the sphere of construction and planning. All working people have acquired the same rights as the employees of state administration. We have also registered great progress in the sphere of health care for our working people and their children. The gates of schools and university departments have been opened. Some 40,000 prisoners of the former regime of Daud have gained their freedom. For the first time ever in the history of Afghanistan equality of our peoples has also found its manifestation in the sphere of culture. The radio and television broadcast in the languages of all nationalities and the same is true of the press, which is published in the languages of the peoples living in Afghanistan. The language of instruction in schools is the mother tongue. The struggle for eliminating illiteracy is being successfully continued and developed.

Question: With the growth of your successes, the attacks on the Afghan revolution--instigated from outside--are also being stepped up. What is, in your view, the reason for this?

Answer: Our enemies have grasped the fact that the Afghan revolution is a people's revolution, that the people have taken the rule in their country into their own hands. The revolutionary changes we are bringing about have also become an attractive example for the peoples of other countries of this geopolitical region. Foreign reaction is realizing the danger this presents for it. It has committed various hostile actions against us and did not even hesitate to provoke armed clashes aimed at reversing our revolutionary process. We must see behind these hostile actions international imperialist circles, reactionary forces of some states, leftist extremists and so forth. They were joined by the enemies of the April revolution who left Afghanistan and received support, arms and instruction in counterrevolution abroad.

Question: Does the spontaneity and atmosphere of the numerous demonstrations currently being held in Kabul and other cities of the country in support of the revolutionary leadership and against foreign interference in the developments in Afghanistan reflect the attitude of all the people?

Answer: Our revolution is supported by 98 percent of the entire population. The broad masses justly regard it as their own since it has brought them unprecedented prospects. We have declared time and again that were it not for the outside interference of hostile forces in our development we would have had far fewer problems. But the enemy activity can in no way frustrate our people's efforts to achieve the strategic aim of the April revolution--under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan to build a classless society without exploiters. A good example and assistance in this are provided for us primarily by the Soviet Union, but also by other socialist states.

Question: What positions in the international arena are being adopted by the DRA after having taken the revolutionary path for almost 1 year?

Answer: In the sphere of foreign policy we have always played a role in the movement of nonalined states and we shall continue on this road in future. We understand our participation in the active sense. This means that we are advocates of the policy of peace, international security and friendly cooperation throughout the world. We are against interference and the use of force in international relations. We fight against apartheid, support the national liberation movement throughout the world and recognize the justification of the Polisario's fight for the independence of the Spanish side [as published]. We have broken off contacts with the South Korean regime and we support the idea of the unification of the Korean people. We were one of the first countries to recognize Democratic Cambodia. We have condemned the Chinese invasion of the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. We support the people of Angola, Ethiopia and other African countries on the path of progressive development. We have resolutely condemned the separate agreement signed by Israel and Egypt under U.S. patronage. We support the just rights of the Arab people of Palestine for self-determination. This activity and these stands on topical international questions have enhanced our authority in the eyes of our friends. With the victory of the April revolution we have gone over to the camp of progressive countries. The growth of our international prestige has evoked a strong reaction among the enemies of our revolution. They are unable to reconcile themselves to this fact, and this is one of the reasons why they have undertaken hostile actions against us.

Question: What was the significance of the recent visit of the PCCZ Central Committee delegation, led by Comrade Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, for the development of Czechoslovak-Afghan cooperation?

Answer: On the basis of the results of this visit by Comrade Bilak I see very clear prospects for our cooperation. We greatly appreciate his interest in our ideological work and in the results we are achieving. We expect that the CSSR's assistance, which we discussed during the visit, will grow; and this gives us the right to say that the Czechoslovak comrades' visit has been hopeful.

VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED BY CSSR CORRESPONDENTS

LD081844 Prague CTK in English 1800 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi--CETEKA correspondent--By their aggressive war against Vietnam the Chinese ruling circles unmasked themselves as a warmongering force pursuing a policy of expansionism and hegemonism, the Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh has said.

In an interview in Hanoi with correspondents of CETEKA and Czechoslovak television, the foreign minister said that their policy runs counter to socialism, to the efforts of the liberation movement, is opposed to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and in the whole world.

After the defeat of the Chinese ruling circles in Cambodia the failure of their aggressive war against Vietnam is eloquent evidence of the fact that plotting of international reaction and imperialism cannot change the course of history. The will of nations for independence is indestructible. The socialist community is a firm bulwark of peace and progress. Great-power expansionism and hegemonism are doomed to failure, he said.

The recent events have also proved the force of solidarity and of the great support given to Vietnam by nations in the whole world. The resolute protests of the world public against the aggressive war of the Chinese leaders against Vietnam are a strong warning that the nations of the world will not allow the international gendarmes to assume the right of enforcing their will upon other nations, the foreign minister said and continued:

All the aggressors who have ever attacked Vietnam soon realized the firm resolve of the Vietnamese people to defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country, which always ended in the defeat of the aggressor.

The Chinese leaders who sent their troops to Vietnam met with a resolute resistance of the Vietnamese armed forces and the population, the foreign minister said in the interview. He continued:

The Vietnamese have always held in great esteem the long-lasting friendship between the people of Vietnam and China. The Vietnamese people used the right to self-defence and repelled the Chinese aggressors. At the same time, however, they are seeking tirelessly a settlement of the controversies by negotiations and have proposed the holding of negotiations many times.

I can say with great satisfaction, he pointed out, that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam are being continuously promoted.

The close friendship between the people of both our countries was manifested recently in the timely and firm support given to the struggle of the Vietnamese people against the aggressive war of the reactionary leadership in Beijing by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak Government and people, the Vietnamese foreign minister said at the end of his interview.

STROUGAL RECEIVES OUTGOING ICELANDIC AMBASSADOR

LD312308 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today the ambassador of the Republic of Iceland, Arni Tryggvason, who is ending his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia.

UNION OF CZECH EMIGRES MOCKED, CIA SUPPORT ALLEGED

LD042028 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A meeting of Czechoslovak emigres took place in Franken in West Germany a few days ago.

The main topic at this review of bankrupt careers was a further intensification of subversive activities against socialist Czechoslovakia. This is surely just an insignificant episode in the global plan of worldwide anticommunism but quite characteristic in many other ways. Two people met on the Presidium, among many others, who only a few years ago acted as though they were divided by insurmountable hatred: Pavel Tigrid, a staunch anticommunist and veteran collaborator of the CIA, and Zeenek Mlynar, an exponent of the Czechoslovak rightwingers in 1968-69, former secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

This alliance, vehemently backed by the CIA, is surprising only at first glance. Mlynar himself explained it quite openly then in an interview with the correspondent of the Munich-based CIA radio station, known also as Radio Free Europe. He said that he had indentified with the views of the infamous and well-paid anti-communist Tigrid in Czechoslovakia long before sitting down at the same table with him. As we can see, anticommunism was a common platform for Tigrid and Mlynar as well as a motivation of all their actions. The common motivation led to joint actions. At a time when Tigrid was grabbing handsome rewards from CIA funds for his organization of subversive activities against Czechoslovakia from outside, Mlynar tried to do the same from within. His statements about his old ideological proximity with Tigrid and those whom this man had served for many years can leave no doubts in anyone's mind as to what he was really after. After all, what he did in a covert manner in the past he now does openly side by side with Tigrid and, like him, for money paid by the CIA.

OIL PRICE INCREASE IMPACT ON NATIONS DISCUSSED

AU031501 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Mar 79 p 7 AU

[Jozef Janto commentary in the column "A Foreign Policy Not": "Eruption of Prices, Hypocrisy and Profits"]

[Text] A great rage has beset the West in connection with the decision of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to increase the price of crude oil by almost nine percent (to $14.5 per barrel) as of this April. Threats are being made against the crude oil exporters. In the United States and in other capitalist countries statements are frequently saying that on the one hand OPEC exploited the situation in Iran where there has been a rapid reduction in the extraction of the black gold (and thus in world market supplies) and on the other hand gave a "provocative answer" to the Washington designed agreement between Israel and Egypt. Even declarations stating the OPEC members are waging an economic war against the West and appeals calling on the United States to consider a military solution to this problem are not unusual.

The OPEC member states agreed on this year's price increase at last year's conference in Abu Dhabi. The increase was to be gradual: 5 percent as of 1 January; 3.8 percent as of 1 April; 3 percent as of 1 July and less than 2.7 percent by 1 October (the overall price increase was to be 14.4 percent, to $14.54 per barrel). The present oil price increase, the second since the beginning of the year, was thus made "ahead of schedule" and it cannot be excluded that the OPEC states will take another such measure in the course of the year. Already last year they had support for their decision, because of the enormous increase in inflation in the West which seriously damages their foreign trade. The latest "shocking decision"--as it is presented by the Western press--is, according to OPEC representatives, an answer to a new, enormous increase in prices in the capitalist countries by which the supra-national monopolies strive to safeguard their "prosperity", that is, the greatest possible profits.

The increase in the price of crude oil will, indeed, negatively affect the economies of many states. But this will apply, primarily, to the economies of those developing countries that lack raw materials, fuels in particular. However, the oil-producing countries cannot be regarded as the sole direct "culprits" of the increased price of crude oil, if the word can be used at all. The eruption of the crude oil price is caused by negative economic processes in the West, by the endeavor of monopolies to make ever larger profits. What occurs is thus a paradox: Least affected are those who shout loudest and brandish threats--the capitalist countries that enable the supra-national monopolies to accumulate profits.

HRUSKOVIC CHAIRS ECONOMIC COMMITTEE SESSION

LD051522 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The economic commission of the CPSL Central Committee, under the chairmanship of Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, met in Bratislava today. It dealt with the proposed overall concept of standardization in the building industry in the Slovak Socialist Republic for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. It also discussed the long-term technical policy and trends of future scientific and technical development in the Slovak building industry from 1981-1985. It then examined the elaboration and implementation of this year's targets of the state plan.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT STATE, ECONOMIC BODIES INCREASE

AU051226 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Apr 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "With Confidence in the Party"]

[Excerpts] The critical letters usually come from plants and places where party organizations are not sufficiently developing effective mass political activities, where they are not consistently applying the right of control and where responsible economic workers neglect their duties ensuing from the social division of labor, where sufficient attention is not given to the opinions of workers, technicians, cooperative farmers and the working intelligentsia and where their energy and abilities are not being fully utilized.

Analysis shows that in many instances complaints are submitted because of incorrect actions, behavior and moral lapses of certain management executives, because of low standards of management and control activity and because violations and a lack of respect for the party and state bodies' resolutions. Many of those complaining are turning to party bodies because the responsible workers of economic, but also of state and social organizations and bodies frequently underrate the well-meant warnings, do not assess the causes of deficits objectively and regard criticism not as constructive criticism but as a personal attack. Numerous reports on these phenomena prove that high responsibility toward consistent implementing the party's policy and the adherence to party and state discipline has not yet asserted itself everywhere; the same applies to respect for the principles of communist morals and cadre work.

The justification of certain complaints on violations of state discipline and the abuse of entrusted functions for personal benefit indicates that low standards of control activities continue to exist in certain work places and consequently criticized deficiences cannot be excluded, uncovered and solved in time. Since the battle waged against mistakes is not sufficiently effective and since seemingly small deficits are being tolerated, they are growing in scope and becoming a grave violation of state discipline which must sometimes be resolved by court bodies.

The structure of the contents of complaints submitted to all levels of party bodies is registering certain significant shifts, when compared to the preceding period. For example, the number of reports dealing with the management activities to state and economic bodies has increased more than 6 percent. This points to the increased interest by communists and other working people in eliminating deficiencies in production and management processes which limit the fulfillment of the party's economic and social program. Since the justification of complaints about shortcomings in management has increased and already amounts to more than 50 percent, the party bodies and organizations in plants, cities, districts and regions will have to devote increased attention to these matters.

It must be said that the appropriate party bodies and organizations and the executives in state and economic bodies have adopted necessary measures for remedying the issues dealt with in justified complaints and warnings. The bodies on all levels of party structure have drawn the necessary conclusions about the offenders or violators of principles of the Leninist work style of the principles of socialist morals, discipline and self-control. In certain instances they were even released from their functions or subjected to court proceedings.

DEPUTY CRITICIZES SLOW PROGRESS OF ELECTRONICS, COMPUTERS

AU051426 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 4 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[Article by candidate of sciences Dr R. Demovic: "Under the Microscope of Deputies"]

[Excerpt] Deputy Rudolf Chlad [at a not further identified session of the People's Chamber of the Federal Assembly] pointed to the reserves existing in the spheres of electronics, computer technology and industrial automation. He stated that within the framework of CEMA, Czechoslovakia used to be, to a certain extent, ahead of the other countries thanks, above all--to successfully mastering and on time the semiconductor technology; to production of good-quality semiconductor and integrated circuits and television and transmission technology; and due to successfully mastering the bipolar technology and linear circuits. However, the other CEMA countries are not only catching up very quickly but are even surpassing us. Our findings confirm that a more critical view is needed on the results achieved in our electronics development. In production enterprises which require electronic equipment to complement their products such as machine tools, textile machines, automation and telecommunication means and medical and apparatus technology the deputies have encountered dissatisfaction with and criticism of the slow development of deliveries of advanced electronic products. Of course, it is completely justified when these producers complain that further technological progress cannot be achieved without electronic products. Therefore, it will be necessary to purposefully invest in electronics in order to insure a competitive technological standard and export capability of the other branches and sectors. While doing so we must not overestimate our possibilities but resolve ourselves only these problems that we are really capable of mastering.

Another topical problem to which Comrade R. Chlad devoted attention was the use of computer technology. He mentioned that by the end of 1977, 1,082 digital computers, 221 punched-card computers and several hundred of analog and mini-computers were in operation in our country. The value of these means amounts to Kcs 13.5 billion. However, in spite of the fact that we have achieved many successes in the use of computers, trained many specialists, gained much valuable experience in all spheres of our economy and are capable of mastering many exacting tasks, a number of shortcomings and problems still exist in this area. Only their immediate solution will allow us to increase the effectiveness of computers in our national economy.

STATE BANK BUYS NO CUBAN MONEY FROM RETURNING TRAVELERS

AU282015 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 27 Mar 79 p 7 AU

[Article by Dr of Law Lubomir Grun from the Slovak Ministry of Finance: "We Travel Abroad"]

[Excerpt] It happens not infrequently that during their stay abroad our citizens are private guests of relatives or acquaintances, on the understanding that they will repay this by paying their hosts' costs during the latters' stay in the CSSR. However, such a promise can be binding only morally, because if this should apply to more than appropriate hospitality (for instance to the paying of expenses during a recreational or health cure stay), the present legal amendment requires getting the permission of the authorized state administration body in advance.

After returning from abroad our citizens are duty bound to offer the currency they did not spend during their stay abroad to the currency bank or the currency exchange for repurchase within 15 days of their return. This duty also applies to the currency acquired by our citizens in any manner watsoever abroad and brought back to the CSSR. Here we must add that in our citizens' travels to Cuba they are advised to spend all the currency allotted to them, because the Czechoslovak State Bank does not repurchase Cuban pesos.

ADVERSE WEATHER RETARDS SPRING FIELDWORK

AU041500 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Apr 79 p 1, 2 AU

[Reports by various local correspondents: "Rain and Snow Retarding Fieldwork; Good Organization Will Decide"]

[Summary] Rain and snow have again retarded the progress of spring field work in a number of Czechoslovakia's regions.

Because of continuing rain, spring crops in Central Slovakia have been sown on less than 30 percent of the planned area to date.

In the higher areas of the North Moravian region it snowed and in the lowlands it rained, and thus cereals have been sown on only 20 percent of the planned area, and also the planting of sugar beet--which began in the Olomouc, Prerov and Opava districts last week--has come to a standstill.

In South Moravia three districts finished the sowing of spring cereals--the Hodonin district on 4,830 hectares, the Breclav district on 4,750 hectares and the Znojmo district on 11,150 hectares. Barley, oats and wheat have been sown on almost 50 percent of the region's planned area to date.

ADN CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS IRAN'S AYATOLLAH SHARI'AT-MADARI

LD070938 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0102 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[By ADN correspondent Eberhard Amme]

[Text] Qum, (ADN correspondent)--The Islamic republic wishes to cultivate friendly relations with the GDR and all other socialist states on the basis of mutual respect and recognition. This was stated by the Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, who lives with Ayatollah Khomeyni in Qom, the metropolis of Iranian Shi'ism, in an interview with ADN. It was Madari who organized and led Islamic opposition to the monarchy in Iran.

The Islamic Republic of Iran wishes to be a good neighbor, especially with the USSR, the Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari continued. "Nor is the fact that we are Islamic and the USSR is communist an obstacle in this respect." Shari'at-Madari estimates that Iran's relations with the USSR and the other socialist states will improve still further in comparison with the past, since there is no longer a foreign power in Iran operating against the Soviet neighbor from Iranian soil.

Turning to the principles underlying the foreign policy of the Islamic state, the Ayatollah continued: "In the Koran we have a verse which teaches us that Muslims are duty-bound to cultivate peaceful and friendly relations with any people ready to live with them in peace and friendship. On this basis there is no obstacle to cooperation." On this same basis Iran desires good relations with all democratic, socialist and communist states.

Shari'at-Madari explained that the Islamic republic faces great tasks in overcoming the legacy of the old regime. The economy has to be restored to full capacity. Foreign trade has to be put in order. In all parts of Iran officials of the state apparatus must be replaced by people who enjoy the confidence of the population. The unsolved question of the national minorities, which are being exploited by the enemies of the revolution, also require an early settlement.

DPA CITES U.S., UK, FRENCH STATEMENT ON E. BERLIN BOROUGH

LD061450 Hamburg DPA in German 1032 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Bonn/Berlin--The United States, Great Britain and France see in the planned formation of a ninth borough in the city of East Berlin infringment of the rights and responsibilities of the four powers (including the Soviet Union) in the Eastern sector.

A joint declaration by the embassies of the three countries in Bonn today states: "We assume that the administrative measures announced in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND do not contain changes in the border between Berlin's Eastern sector and the GDR." The statement continues that "also, a unilateral step by the GDR could not bring about such a change."

East Berlin is planning to incorporate a new housing district in the northeastern part of the city. During the local elections on 20 May this new borough of Marzahn will elect its own city borough assembly.

In the so-called London protocols of 1944, the Soviet occupying power was allocated 8 out of the total of 20 Berlin city boroughs, with the remaining 12 going to the 3 Western victorious powers. These protocols are still today for the three Western allies the basis for the quadripartite status for the whole of Berlin.

A British spokesman said in Berlin in reply to questions that the Soviet authorities have been informed about the standpoint adopted by the Western protecting powers. The spokesman said: "It is not our habit to release details about our diplomatic exchanges of views with the Soviet Union concerning Berlin."

According to observers, the statement issued by the allies makes it clear that changes of the borough boundaries within East Berlin do not represent a violation of the London protocol of 1944 as long as these changes do not affect the borders of Greater Berlin with the GDR. The specification of the boroughs only took place in order to separate the sectors.

To begin with, this applied to separation of the U.S., British and Soviet sectors from each other, and later to the newly added French sector. Changes within a sector come under the competence of the occupying power concerned. It is important that the total territory of Greater Berlin remains unchanged.

LEADERS GREET HUNGARIAN COUNTERPARTS OF LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

AU052100 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Apr 79 p 2 AU

["Letter to the Leading Representatives of the Fraternal Country: Greetings to Hungary on the Anniversary of the Liberation from Fascism"]

[Text] To the first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Comrade Janos Kadar;

To the chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Comrade Pal Losonczi:

To the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, Budapest

Dear comrades: On the 34th anniversary of the liberation of the Hungarian People from fascism by the glorious Soviet Army, we convey to the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic as well as to the fraternal Hungarian People the most cordial greetings and best wishes of the SED Central Committee, and the GDR State Council, Council of Ministers and people.

Under the leadership of the party of the workers class, the Hungarian people have availed themselves of the historic opportunity in their liberation from fascism by the Soviet Army. They have fulfilled the legacy of the revolutionaries of the Hungarian Republic of Councils and have successfully established the socialist order of society. From the bottom of our hearts we congratulate the fraternal Hungarian people on their outstanding accomplishments in fashioning the developed socialist society. We are certain that the great achievements of the Hungarian working people in implementing the decisions of the 11th MSZMP Congress will result in a further flourishing of socialist Hungary.

Firmly linked with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, the Hungarian People's Republic is making a considerable contribution to the strength of socialism, and to enhancing its attractive power and international influence. Proceeding from the Moscow declaration of the states participating in the Warsaw Pact, the Hungarian People's Republic, together with the other fraternal states, is making every possible effort to consolidate world peace, to continue the detente process and to implement effective measures to halt the arms race and for disarmament.

The trustful and close cooperation between the SED and the MSZMP, between our states and peoples, is developing successfully. We are convinced that in the future, on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 24 March 1977, our alliance will also develop fruitfully in all spheres of social life.

We wish you, dear Hungarian comrades, the MSZMP and the Hungarian fraternal people new successes in implementing the decisions of the 11th MSZMP Congress and combine with this our best wishes for good health and personal well-being.

With socialist greetings,

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

Willi, Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

SED'S HONECKER GREETS CONGOLESE LEADER ON ELECTION

AU051537 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Apr 79 p 2 AU

["Message on the Election of the Congolese Politician and Statesman: Cordial Congratulations for the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party (PCT)"]

[Text] To Comrade Col Denis Sassou-N'guesso, chairman of the PCT Central Committee and president of the republic, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo, Brazzaville, People's Republic of the Congo

Esteemed comrade chairman, on your election to the post of chairman of the PCT Central Committee, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo by the third extraordinary congress of your party I convey to you the most cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee and State Council.

I wish much success and creative vigor in implementing the tasks charted by the congress to you, comrade chairman, as well as to all the members of the newly elected Central Committee of your party with which the SED has been linked by close ties of friendship and cooperation for many years.

I am sure that the trustful and fruitful relations between our parties and states will also develop and deepen in the future in the interest of the common anti-imperialist struggle for peace and social progress.

With socialist greetings,

E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY UN SECRETARY GENERAL WALDHEIM

Meeting With Honecker

LD062005 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1024 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, had a friendly meeting today with UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim.

The meeting in the State Council was attended by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and other government representatives.

Honecker-Waldheim Talks

LD062332 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Dr Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations, in the State Council building on Friday. There was a detailed exchange of views during the meeting.

The animated discussion, which took place in a frank and friendly atmosphere, centered on the developments in the international situation and the activities of the United Nations for the preservation of peace and for the purposeful promotion of cooperation between states on the basis of equal rights and peaceful coexistence. Both sides noted the need for a resolute continuation of the process of detente, for spreading it to all regions and for supplementing it by military measures. They noted that the most pressing tasks of world politics are the prevention of a thermonuclear war and practical measures toward disarmament.

Both sides expressed concern at the escalation of international conflicts. In this context Erich Honecker condemned the Chinese aggression against the Vietnamese people as a threat to international security and a gross violation of the principles of the UN Charter.

The chairman of the GDR State Council noted the growing contribution of the United Nations to the safe-guarding of peace, the ending of the arms race, the peaceful resolution of international conflicts, the support of the fight against colonial and racist oppression and to the development of worldwide economic cooperation on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter. The German Democratic Republic will continue to work constructively for the realization of these noble goals in the spirit of the UN Charter. This is in keeping with the time-tested tradition of its policy of peace, international cooperation based on equal rights, and the promotion of friendship between nations, which it has pursued since its foundation 30 years ago, in keeping with the principles and aims of the Potsdam agreement and the UN Charter.

The chairman of the GDR State Council pointed to the justified indignation of the democratic world public at the increasing activities of neo-Nazi and neofascist forces in various parts of the world, who openly disseminate hatred among nations and the ideology of war. This is also a challenge to the United Nations Organization, which came into being as a result of the antifascist struggle.

For his part Erich Honecker briefed the distinguished visitor on the diverse activities of the workers, cooperative peasants and all levels of the population in preparation for the 30th anniversary of the GDR.

Dr Kurt Waldheim briefed Erich Honecker on the current tasks of the United Nations in strengthening international security and disarmament. He paid tribute to the policy of peace and the constructive work of the German Democratic Republic in the United Nations and wished the GDR people further successes in their peaceful work of construction.

Taking part in the talks were Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph, Minister for Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer, and Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs Peter Florin and Bernhard Neugebauer.

The UN Secretary General was accompanied by the Deputy Secretary General Rolf Bjoernerstedt of the Department for Political and Security Affairs, and Ferdinand Mayrhofer-Gruenbuehel, special advisor to the secretary general.

Following the discussion Erich Honecker gave a dinner in honor of Dr Kurt Waldheim.

The secretary general of the United Nations then entered his name in the visitors' book of the chairman of the State Council.

Waldheim-Fischer Berlin Tour

LD062340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2105 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--Secretary General of the United Nations Dr Kurt Waldheim visited the Brecht House in Berlin's Chausseestrasse on Friday. He was escorted by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

Departure From Berlin

LD071522 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1424 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim was officially seen off this afternoon from Berlin by GDR Minister for Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer. After a military ceremony he and his entourage left for Dresden, where they will visit cultural monuments.

Conclusion of Waldheim Visit

LD082330 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1608 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Dresden--UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim concluded his visit to the GDR today. Together with leading officials of the UN Secretariat, he left by air from Dresden late this afternoon. During his stay in Dresden Bezirk, Dr Waldheim visited world-famous cultural monuments.

Hamburg DPA Report

LD071634 Hamburg DPA in German 1412 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] East Berlin--According to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, the position of West Berlin within the United Nations has been unambiguously settled. At a press conference at the end of his official visit to the GDR in East Berlin on Saturday, Waldheim said that his talks with the GDR leaders included a discussion of the relationship between West and East Berlin.

As far as representation of the city's interests in the United Nations was concerned, there was a letter on this subject from the allied Kommandature. In this matter there was "hardly any problem" for the world organization. West Berlin's interests were represented in the United Nations--in accordance with the four-power agreement--by the Federal Republic.

Waldheim confirmed indirectly that he had also spoken with the GDR Government about humanitarian questions, but said that in the interests of the matter he did not want to make any public statements about it. He held the view that these problems should be dealt with calmly and believed that making statements did not help those affected.

Asked whether he had also dealt with inter-German relations while in East Berlin, Waldheim said that relations between the two German states were governed by treaties. He had, therefore, seen no occasion to intervene in these problems. It was to be hoped that the treaties formed a reasonable basis for the future.

SINDERMANN RECEIVES VISITING PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD062248 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1803 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--President of the GDR People's Chamber Horst Sindermann received parliamentarians from Denmark, France, the Netherlands and Portugal for a discussion in Berlin on Friday. The guests are staying in the GDR at the invitation of the League for International Friendship.

During the discussion Horst Sindermann said that the safeguarding of peace is the main concern of GDR foreign policy. Parliamentarians can make positive contributions to this. Together with the states of the socialist community, the GDR takes the stand that all states bear responsibility for peace and security. In this decisive question the GDR is prepared to cooperate with all forces of good will.

Horst Sindermann noted that in the active work for military detente and disarmament, and in the implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence, the main field for cooperation lay between parliaments, governments and states.

HENG SAMRIN RECEIVES GDR AMBASSADOR 7 APRIL

LD090227 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1521 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh--The chairman of the Revolutionary People's Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Heng Samrin, received GDR Ambassador Rolf Dach here Saturday for the presentation of his credentials.

The ambassador conveyed fraternal greetings from Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were cordially reciprocated by Heng Samrin. In the ensuing talk, Heng Samrin and Ambassador Dach expressed the certainty that relations and cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea would develop further for the benefit of both peoples.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT RECEIVES GDR AMBASSADOR IN BEIRUT

AU061955 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Apr 79 p 1 AU

[ADN dispatch from Beirut: "'Arafat Appreciates Solidarity: Erich Honecker's Message Is Proof of Political Support"]

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), received GDR Ambassador Achim Reichelt for a friendly talk in Beirut on 4 April. Yasir 'Arafat thanked the GDR people for the constant solidaristic support and firm attitude shown vis-a-vis the Arab peoples in the struggle for a just and durable solution of the Middle East conflict.

Yasir' Arafat described the message which SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker has sent to the PLO chairman in connection with the Egyptian-Israeli separate agreements achieved under U.S. patronage as yet another evidence of the unreserved political support for the Palestinian people in their struggle for the assertion of their legitimate national rights.

The PLO chairman assessed the decisions of the Baghdad conference of Arab foreign and finance ministers as an important landmark in the Arab peoples' struggle against the machinations of imperialism, Zionism and reaction in the Middle East. Yasir 'Arafat conveyed cordial and fraternal militant greetings to Erich Honecker and the GDR people.

HOFFMAN NOTES ROLE OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN ARMED FORCES

LD062246 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] In the competition for the SED's Red Standards of Honor, the young members of the army want to contribute with fresh initiatives towards a high fighting strength and combat-readiness of the troops.

This assurance was given on Friday by the participants of the delegates' conference of the FDJ organization in the National People's Army in a message of greetings to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo and minister of national defense, stressed at the meeting that the development of the National People's Army into a modern and combat-ready socialist army could not be imagined without the manifold activities unfolded by the young people. It is equally impossible to exclude service in the armed forces from the patriotic and internationalist education of the younger generation.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE WRITES AUTHOR'S OBITUARY

LD071746 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1614 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--An obituary by the SED Central Committee for Bruno Apitz, the noted GDR author who died on 31 March, says that he put his strength as a communist and writer in the service of the working-class and its Marxist-Leninist party. "He took an active part in the illegal resistance to the fascist regime, which had him arrested and thrown into prison and concentration camp. His fighting spirit and courage remained unbroken. His profoundly antifascist attitude and dedication to the development of the socialist society after the liberation from fascism gave him the power and skill to write the novel "Naked Among Wolves." This great work forms an imperhishable part of our socialist national literature and has been disseminated and appreciated throughout the world. It testifies to communist heroism and confidence in victory."

BRIEFS

MINISTER ENDS MOSCOW VISIT--Moscow--GDR Minister of Education Margot Honecker ended her 5-day working visit to Moscow on Friday. Margot Honecker, who was invited by the USSR Ministry of Education, had talks with leading representatives of Soviet education and youth associations on the further deepening and coordination of cooperation in the sphere of communist education in schools. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1356 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD]

BUDAPEST TELEVISION REPORTS ON CARTER'S ENERGY SPEECH

LD070359 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] After several postponements, President Carter late last night made his much-heralded television speech on his administration's energy policy. One day after the news that in the first quarter, calculated at an annual rate, wholesale prices rose by 14 percent, Carter was obliged to announce the abolition of the officially controlled price of oil extracted in the United States. As a result of this the price of oil is expected to almost double in a year or two, which will further accelerate inflation. In spite of this the president said this step was necessary because this is the only way to reduce oil consumption and to increase domestic prospecting and extraction. This is indispensable, Carter said, to ease the U.S. dependence on foreign oil, which at present constitutes half of the U.S. consumption.

The president asked the citizens to conserve gasoline--and energy in general--voluntarily but also announced several mandatory measures; for example, public buildings must not be heated from now on to more than 18 degrees centigrade. To reduce car traffic, filling stations must not open on Saturdays and Sundays in the future. Without this measure there would be a considerable shortage of gasoline in the United States, the president said, and called on the Americans to make engines that use less gas, to construct local hydroelectric stations, to use more wood, coal and solar energy for heating. At the end of his 23-minute television speech President Carter once more stressed the urgency of solving the energy problem.

MTI INTERVIEWS IRAN'S SANJABI ON TIES WITH USSR, U.S., PRC

LD061152 Budapest MTI in English 1029 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 5 (MTI)--Lajos Pietsch, MTI's special correspondent reports from Tehran: Karim Sanjabi, foreign minister of the provisional government, Thursday spoke to MTI's correspondent about the foreign policy of the Islam Republic.

The minister emphasized that Iran's future policy was relying on "independence and democracy", and confirmed that Iran was seeking friendly relations with all the countries of the world, including the superpowers, on the basis of mutual respect and understanding.

Sanjabi explained that the country's geographical location was a decisive element in the Islam republic's foreign policy. Iran is interested in establishing "sincere and friendly" ties with its northern neighbour, the Soviet Union, and will never let the country's territory be used in any attempt against the Soviet Union. It wants similarly good relations with the Western democracies, both in political economic and cultural spheres.

The foreign minister then stressed that Iran would in the future support the just cause of the Palestinian people who had been deprived of their rights. He pinpointed the unsettled character of the Middle East question warning that the Palestinian issue carried an "extremely big danger" which threatened the world's peace. The minister sharply criticized the Egyptian-Israeli "peace deals", which--as he put it--"much increase tension in the region, isolate Egypt even more from the rest of the Arab countries, and strengthen Israel's position." On behalf of the Iranian government Sanjabi promised full support to the anti-Egypt resolutions passed at the last Baghdad meeting of the Arab states' foreign and finance ministers.

The foreign minister then spoke about American-Iranian and Chinese-Iranian relations, emphasizing that the United States used to be extremely "shortsighted" when it came to "getting to know Iran" and to respecting its national self-esteem. The enormous American assistance to the oppressive and since ousted imperial regime cost the U.S. a loss of esteem by the Iranian people which loss was manifested in "various forms" during the revolution, he said. Sanjabi expressed the hope that Washington was aware of its earlier "mistakes" and would in future--so to say--"repair them". He affirmed also that Iran wished "friendly relations and cooperation" with the United States.

The Islam republic was seeking "good" relations and "political and economic cooperation with China too without taking any stand on the question of Soviet-Chinese relations, stressed Karim Sanjabi.

Speaking about the relations of Iran and the East European socialist countries the minister explained that the economic and commercial relations were relying on "solid foundations" and expressed the hope that these ties would expand in the future.

GYORGY LAZAR MOSCOW VISIT REPORTED BY MTI

Lazar, Kosygin Talks

LD071100 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 6 (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, who paid a short work visit to Moscow, Friday met and carried on talks with Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU CC Political Committee and chairman of the Soviet Union's Council of Ministers.

On the Hungarian side the meeting was attended by Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and Hungary's permanent envoy to the CMEA, Dr Matyas Szuros, Hungary's Moscow ambassador, and Gyula Kovacs, vice-president of the National Planning Office. Present were on the Soviet side Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU CC, Nikolay Baybakov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Plan Committee, Konstantin Katushev, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and the Soviet Union's permanent envoy to CMEA, and Nikolay Patolichev, foreign trade minister.

The communique about the talks point out that the parties discussed at the cordial and friendly meeting issues of deepening in every possible way the two countries' economic relations. Deepening of economic ties is an important element of performing with success the tasks of building advanced socialist and communist socieities set by the HSWP's 11th and the CPSU's 25th congresses. They agreed to pay special attention to the ways of executing those agreements which were reached at the March meeting of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU CC and president of the Supreme Council Presidium, on further development of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation in every field. The parties reviewed also certain questions of bilateral and multilateral production specialization and cooperation, and realization of the long-range cooperation target programs of the CMEA members.

The talks of Gyorgy Lazar and Aleksey Kosygin confirmed that the views of the governments of the Hungarian People's Republic and of the Soviet Union were identical on all the issues discussed, and both governments were seeking to develop and deepen in every possible way the two countries' fraternal relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Lazar Departure

LD061912 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 6 (MTI)--MTI correspondent reports from Moscow:

Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, who was visiting Moscow at the invitation of Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, left for home on Friday. He is accompanied by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and head of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Soviet Inter-Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation.

The head of the Hungarian Government was seen off by Aleksey Kosygin, Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, and several other officials. Also present was Dr Matyas Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to Moscow.

Return Home

LD071156 Budapest MTI in English 1037 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 6 (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who paid a visit to Moscow at the invitation of Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Political Committee and prime minister of the Soviet Union, returned to Budapest tonight. He was accompanied by Jozsef Marjai, head of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Soviet Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee.

GASPAR LEAVES FOR WFTU MEETING IN BULGARIA

LD071750 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 7 (MTI)--CCTU General Secretary and President of the World Federation of Trade Unions Sandor Gaspar today left for Bulgaria to attend a meeting of the WFTU Bureau and General Council in Sofia between April 9 and 13. He was accompanied by Jozsef Timmer, CCTU secretary and alternate member of the WFTU General Council.

The session of the WFTU General Council will evaluate the work done since the last--9th--world trade union congress and discuss issues of the WFTU's participation in ILO's activity.

SZEKER VISITS NIGERIA, SIGNS ECONOMIC AGREEMENT

LD072244 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 7 (MTI)--Invited by the Nigerian Federal Government, Dr Gyula Szeker, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, paid an official visit to Lagos between April 1-6.

The Hungarian deputy premier and Dr. Omoniye Adewoye, Nigeria's minister for economic development, signed the agreement and work-plan of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Hungary and Nigeria. Dr Gyula Szeker carried on talks with the ministers for economic development, finance, agriculture and water conservancy, transport, education, trade and health of the Nigerian Federal Republic.

It was established that political links between the two states were cordial and progressed well. Economic cooperation expands dynamically, due to a great extent to the credit provided on two occasions by the Hungarian Government. The Hungarian People's Republic is supplying for provinces in the Nigerian Federal Republic medical equipments and instruments to install a hospital with over 1,000 beds, installations for technical colleges and specialized secondary schools and pharmaceuticals. Hungary purchases from Nigeria first of all raw materials and cocoa.

Agreement was reached that an advance in cooperation was desirable, possible and served reciprocally the interests of both countries. Chances to develop contacts rapidly are offered especially in the fields of agriculture, health and education. The signed accord provides for setting up an intergovernmental committee for economic and technical-scientific cooperation in order to coordinate and make regular joint work.

Dr. Gyula Szeker invited Nigeria's Minister for Economic Development Dr Omoniye Adewoye to visit Hungary.

Gyula Szeker returned to Budapest on Saturday.

FINNISH CP OFFICIAL CONCLUDES VISIT TO HUNGARY

LD061220 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 5 (MTI)--Following an invitation by the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, Erkki Rautee, member of the Finnish Communist Party Political Committee and editor-in-chief of the periodical KOMMUNISTI, paid a visit to Hungary between March 29 and April 5.

Valeria Benke, head of the editorial committee of the periodical TARSADALMI SZEMLE (SOCIAL REVIEW), and Istvan Sarlos, general secretary of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front and member of the HSWP Political Committee, carried on talks with the representative of the fraternal Finnish party, Erkki Rautee visited the HSWP's Institute of Social Sciences, the party history institute, the political academy and made a trip to Veszprem county.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER HAZI RETURNS FROM FAR EAST TOUR

LD061430 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 5 (MTI)--Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Vencel Hazi today returned from a trip in the Far East. He paid official visits to Thailand, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand and Japan to discuss with his high-ranking hosts timely issues of the international situation and of bilateral ties. He was received by foreign minister Uppadit Pachari Yangkun of Thailand, by Vice-President Malik of Indonesia, by President of Parliament Snedden of Australia and by Premier Muldoon of New Zealand.

MSZMP'S GYENES: CP'S, THOUGH INDEPENDENT, MUST SHOW SOLIDARITY

AU061500 Budapest NESZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[Article by MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Andras Gyenes: "Together, For Common Objectives"]

[Text] The international communist movement is the most significant political force of our age. Marxist-Leninist parties are operating in most countries of the five continents and their influence extends to all working classes and strata. The parties of the movement deliberately and consistently represent the interests of the workers class and they are organizing and directing the struggle it is waging to accomplish its historical mission, to create a society free of exploitation and to preserve world peace. The communist and workers parties constituting the vanguard of the ruling workers class and its allies are the leading force of society in the socialist countries, with the support and active participation of the masses. The teachings of Marxism-Leninism are being realized in practice as a result of their policy. The communist parties of the capitalist countries are struggling to curb and liquidate the power of international monopoly capital. They speak up for the defense and increase of the workers' economic and political rights and consistently strive to create the most extensive collaboration possible among the people and replace the rule of monopoly capital with the democratic power of the people. The communist parties of the developing countries are pursuing a tenacious struggle to attain and consolidate political and economic independence and a national-social upsurge.

Since its establishment, the development of the international communist movement has been on the ascendent. The first international communist organization, the Confederation of Communists, which encompassed a few hundred communists from various countries, was established in the forties of the last century. By the turn of the century mass parties of the workers class, which set themselves the goal of the revolutionary transformation of capitalist society on the basis of the directives of Marx and Engels, had been created in most countries. At about the turn of the century, the revolutionaries turned against the reformism and revisionism that had become more and more prevalent in the workers movement and, under Lenin's direction, created the first proletarian party of a new type in 1903; an organizational separation of the reformist social democratic and the revolutionary socialist--communist--movements began. By 1918 communist parties were operating in 10 countries, including our own country. The number of parties and their memberships rapidly increased. In 1921, there were 34 parties in operation, with almost 2.5 million active communists in their ranks. In 1945, there were 75 communist parties in operation, whose members exceeded 20 million. The number of parties had increased to 87 by 1960 and amounted to 90 by the beginning of the seventies. Since then, additional new parties have been established and Marxist-Leninist parties have been organized from the ranks of the national liberation movement in a number of countries that have attained their independence recently, and this process continues to expand.

Also the communist parties' governmental role has constantly increased. The workers class and the communist party, its leading political force, first came to power and into possession of the opportunities and responsibility resulting from it with the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In the course of a revolutionary transformation, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party became a governing party in the twenties and was followed as such by several central and East European and Asian communist parties in the years after World War II. The array of governing communist parties was expanded by the Cuban party in the sixties and the Lao party in the seventies.

Today, the governing parties of Angola, Mozambique and several other developing countries also regard scientific socialism as their own ideological basis. Communist parties have become governing-parliamentary factors which cannot be disregarded in resolving the country's problems in several advanced capitalist countries.

The workers' fundamental interests are the same in every country--to curtail and eliminate exploitation in all its forms, create a society of the working people and assert the ideals of fraternity among peoples. The communist parties came about as national parties, the vanguards of the workers classes of individual countries, but, from the beginning, they were closely linked by identical long-term objectives and the universality of their idea. Unity and collaboration among parties and their concerted action have always been a fundamental source of the history-shaping force of the communist movement.

Of course, the specific form of unity and the means for accomplishing it have changed with the development and strengthening of the movement. Six decades ago, the previously established communist parties created their international organization, the Communist International, which, as a center holding together and directing the movement, operated until 1943. As long as it was necessary in the interests of the development of the world communist movement, although its activity was not free of grave mistakes, the Comintern fulfilled its mission, particularly during the 1929-33 world economic crisis. It strengthened the worker-revolutionary character of the communist movement and contributed to the development of the movement as a whole and of individual parties.

Owing to the development of the world, the picture is much more complex today and there are considerably greater differences between specific condition under which individual parties struggle. The movement does not have an international directing center. Development has gone beyond the possibility and need for one. Applying the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and the general laws of social development to the given international and domestic conditions of their own struggle and taking advantage of international and domestic experiences, the communist parties decide their strategy and tactics independently. However, the importance of collaboration among parties acting independently has not diminished. Only together can the people fight out their struggle successfully against the common enemy, imperialism and international monopoly capital. Joint initiatives are needed for the progress of the world revolutionary process and they are necessary also for a specific revolutionary transformation of individual countries. The continued development of international detente and the promotion of the cause of disarmament and world peace, for which it insures favorable conditions. A mutual acquaintance with and comparison of experiences obtained under various circumstances are indispensable for the successful accomplishment of the tasks facing individual parties.

Realization of the need for concerted action and an aspiration to learn from each other's experiences are shown by the fact that in the seventies the number of various international party conferences continued to increase and the range of parties participating in them expanded. Meetings were held by the European communist and workers parties, the African, Arab and Latin American Communist parties and the communist parties and movements of the Carribean area. The significance of such continental and regional meetings lies in the fact that for them the parties develop a common evaluation of the position of the world and the given area and, on the basis of conclusions that can be drawn from this, they jointly define the tasks of the communist parties involved, including the joint acts necessary. [paragraph continues]

The conferences contribute to a clarification of numerous ideopolitical issues to the parties' becoming mutually and thoroughly familiar with views concerning these issues and to the development of a joint position.

Regular meetings among the communist parties of various continents and areas are justified primarily by the fact that although there are great differences between international conditions in individual countries the regional international conditions for party activities are in many respects, identical, and improving the external conditions for their struggle requires joint efforts as well. It is even more self-evident that frequent meetings are held by those communist parties that work under similar national conditions and are in a largely identical phase of the struggle for a socialist transformation and the building of a socialist society and are, consequently, working on the accomplishment of similar specific tasks. International politics and aspects of the work of socialist construction alike are encompassed by the internationalist cooperation of the socialist countries' fraternal parties. All forms of which have been effectively taken up by the Cuban, then the Vietnamese, and, lately, the Lao party. From time to time, representatives of the communist parties of advanced capitalist countries meet to exchange their views about experiences of the struggle against monopoly capital and joint tasks.

The communist parties endeavor to elaborate a policy which, in the objective, given international conditions and in a country's specific economic, political and social circumstances, and considering a nation's historical traditions including those of the workers class, insures the successful fighting out of the socialist revolution and the construction of a new society with the least possible sacrifices. (Historical experiences prove that this is possible only on the basis of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and under the leadership of the revolutionary party of the workers class.)

Social transformation has its general laws which are applicable to all countries and eras, primarily the need to create the power of the workers class and public ownership of the fundamental means of production. Nevertheless, the specific tasks facing individual parties cannot be resolved by general answers. In answer to problems that arise in the subsequent phase of social transformation, solutions must be elaborated that are most suited to the actual situation. Along with historical development, the position of communist parties changes and differs considerably from country to country at a given time.

All this is necessarily reflected also in their answers to certain questions concerning the path to socialism and the characteristics of a socialist society. Contemporary answers to the manner of a socialist transformation do not necessarily coincide in every respect with previous experiences and they can differ from each other as well. Therefore, it is not surprising that certain differences of views can arise between parties. The bourgeoisie tries to exploit these according to its own interests, tries to present views that are at variance with one another as contradictions that cannot be resolved and strives to create and aggravate differences between parties. For this very reason, the common interests of the communist parties demand that fraternal parties should conduct a comradely debate on these issues, in a creative spirit and on the basis of complete equality, should reveal the factors determining the position of individual parties and the communist movement as a whole and should contribute, through drawing general theoretical conclusions from contemporary experiences, to enriching Marxism-Leninism.

In the MSZMP's opinion, in every country, the communist party working there is the most competent to decide which is the practical path to choose to create a socialist society. This necessarily means also that none of the parties can hold the paths traveled in previous phases of historical development and the present practice of existing socialism responsible for concepts that are formulated for their own present conditions and that apply, essentially, to the future. The experiences of previous paths, too, can only be correctly appraised in relation to the given historical circumstances and it is equally harmful both to regard their results as absolute or to reject them once and for all. It is also mistaken to seaparate the general laws of the socialist revolution and construction and their national characteristics from each other, or, what is more, to set them opposite each other. In determining the communist parties' strategy and tactics, a dialectical harmony must be created between them both. Each party is responsible primarily to its own workers class for carrying its cause to victory by elaborating a correct policy. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that the activity of individual parties and the success or failure of their struggle affect the position of the movement as a whole and the development of the world revolutionary process.

Our party pursues its activity to promote a strengthening of collaboration among the communist parties and the unity of the international communist movement in keeping with the principles of proletarian internationalism and on the basis of the universality of the ideals of Marxism-Leninism. In every area, it develops its cooperation with the socialist countries' communist and workers parties and it strengthens its relations with the fraternal parties of the capitalist and developing countries in the spirit of interest in each other's successes. It assumes a share of the joint acts of the international communist movement and it urges creative exchanges of views serving the common cause on the most important ideopolitical issues preoccupying the fraternal parties.

Today, without a doubt, the interational communist movement struggles under more complex conditions than ever before. Nevertheless, its positions are, on the whole, considerably more favorable and its parties are stronger and more influential than they were in the past years and decades. Some of our parties have fought out the socialist revolution successfully and are working today on the practical implementation of the objectives of an advanced socialist society or communism. All this constitutes rich experiences, an inestimable ideological and material force and a reliable basis for the entire communist movement and all forces struggling for social progress.

Historical development has enhanced the communist movement's possibilities of successfully accomplishing the revolutionary objectives of the workers class. It depends on our parties' activity whether it can take advantage of the conditions that have changed in its favor. Constantly strengthening relations among parties working under different conditions, consolidating the unity of the movement and acting in concert against imperialism and for socialism and peace constitute an indispensable starting point for this.

BRIEFS

COLUMBIAN AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS--Budapest, April 2 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, received Monday Dr Jose Maria de Guzman Noguera, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Columbia to Hungary, who presented his credentials to the Hungarian head of state. Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai was also present on the occasion. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD]

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON PREMIER JAROSZEWICZ' VISIT TO CUBA

AU051100 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[Joint communique issued in Havana on 30 March on the official visit of friendship to Cuba by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz on 25-30 March]

[Text] Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid an official visit of friendship to the Republic of Cuba on 25-30 March 1979 at the invitation of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee and president of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and members of the delegation met everywhere on Cuban soil with a warm and cordial reception, which constituted an expression of the fraternal friendship linking the peoples of the Polish People's Republic and the Republic of Cuba.

Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and members of the delegation toured various economic centers, including plants cooperating with Poland.

The Premier of the Polish People's Republic laid the cornerstone for a cardboard plant to be built in Santa Cruz del Norte on the basis of cooperation with Poland. He also toured historical monuments.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers, accompanied by the delegation, placed a wreath at the monument of Cuba's national hero--Jose Marti.

Vice Premier Tadeusz Pyka placed a wreath on the grave of Karol Roloff, a son of the Polish people, who fought for Cuba's freedom.

Fidel Castro, president of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, decorated Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, with the Jose Marti National Order.

Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, decorated Fidel Castro, president of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, with the Great Ribbon of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic.

During the visit talks were held and were attended on the Polish side by:

Tadeusz Pyka, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Franciszek Adamkiewicz, minister of heavy and agricultural machine industry; Tadeusz Gradowski, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers; Marian Dobrosielski, under secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ryszard Majchrzak, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in Havana; Tadeusz Nestorowicz, under secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy; and Wlodzimierz Janiurek, under secretary of state of the Council of Ministers and spokesman for the government.

On the Cuban side by:

Juan Almeida, PPC Central Committee Politburo member and vice president of the State Council; Raul Valdes Vivo, PPC Central Committee Secretariat member; Diocles Torralba, State Council member and vice president of the Council of Ministers.; Lester Rodriguez, minister of iron and steel machinery industry; Rene Anillo, first vice minister of foreign affairs; Ernesto Melendez, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation; Manuel Millares, deputy chairman of the Central Planning Council; Manuel Estefania, vice minister of foreign trade; Raul Fornell, Cuban ambassador in Poland; and Lisandro Otero, head of the Press, Information and Cultural Cooperation Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Piotr Jaroszewicz and Fidel Castro exchanged information about the political and economic situation in their two countries, reviewed all aspects of bilateral cooperation and exchanged views on the subject of the main problems of the present international situation, the world communist and workers movement and the national liberation movements.

They analyzed with particular care the development of bilateral relations and confirmed with satisfaction that the cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the Republic of Cuba is developing favorably in all areas on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, effectively contributing to the deepening of the fraternal friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

The two sides stressed that the visit by Comrade Fidel Castro to the Polish People's Republic in June 1972 and the visit by Comrade Edward Gierek to the Republic of Cuba in January 1975 had been of decisive significance for expanding the relations between the two countries.

At the same time, the sides stressed that the favorably developing cooperation between the two countries helps to effectively implement the program for socialist construction in line with the resolutions of the Seventh PZPR Congress and the First PCC Congress.

The delegations of the two countries discussed the most important directions of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Poland and Cuba. The construction in Cuba of the cardboard plant and the citrus processing plant on the basis of the supplies of Polish machines and installations was the most important of the subjects discussed. Part of the products turned out by these plants will be exported to Poland.

The sides also stressed that Polish-Cuban cooperation continued to develop in sugar and associated industries, in the shipping industry and in other industries.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the rapid increase in their mutual goods turnover--the range of which will be enriched in the present 5-year period and the volume of which will be trebled compared with 1971-75--and with the rapid development of scientific-technical cooperation. The sides stressed that the work to coordinate the two countries' economic plans will make it possible to promote the further dynamic development of trade exchanges and economic cooperation.

Comrade Tadeusz Pyka, vice premier of the Polish People's Republic, and Comrade Diocles Torralba, vice president of the Council of Ministers of Cuba, signed a protocol reviewing the present achievements and advantageous prospects for the development of bilateral economic cooperation.

The two premiers expressed an interest in extending mutual consultations with regard to foreign policy.

The Cuban side expressed praise for the socioeconomic achievements of the Polish people who, led by the PZPR, are building a developed socialist society and who are to celebrate the 35th anniversary of their socialist state this year. The Cuban side expressed its praise for the achievements of Polish foreign policy and for its considerable contribution toward detente, peace, national independence and social progress.

The Polish side highly appraised the crucial progress in socialist construction in Cuba, progress achieved through the dedicated efforts of the Cuban people under the leadership of the PCC.

This progress is the crowning glory of the 20 years that have gone by since the victory of the Cuban revolution and has strengthened the first socialist state in the Western hemisphere even more. The Polish side appraised Cuba's foreign policy highly, a policy which makes a considerable contribution to the peoples' struggles for freedom, independence and socioeconomic development and which serves the cause of peace.

The Polish side resolutely supports the just demands of the Cuban people and government that the North American economic blockade of Cuba be lifted at once and unconditionally and that the territory that the U.S. maritime base in Guantanamo is illegally occupying be returned to the Cuban people.

Poland and Cuba express the conviction that their cooperation will be of increasingly effective service to the interests of peace, progress, national independence and socialism.

The two premiers stated that fraternal relations with the Soviet Union and the socialist community of states constitute a lasting foundation for the favorable development of their countries.

As member states of CEMA, Poland and Cuba recognized the necessity of further deepening their cooperation with the other member states of CEMA in the name of international development, the socialist division of labor and the implementation of the comprehensive program for socialist economic integration.

Exchanging views on the basic problems of present times, the two sides concordantly stressed that the international situation is characterized by an increase in the world revolutionary process and by a comprehensive crisis of the policy of imperialism.

The Polish and Cuban delegations stressed that the community of socialist states is now a decisive factor in the struggle to preserve international peace and security.

The two sides will continue to contribute toward strengthening the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. A weakening of this unity benefits only the interests of imperialism.

Guided by the conviction that only a lasting peace provides conditions for solving the fundamental problems of the present world and for insuring the further socioeconomic progress of mankind, the two sides will make active efforts to intensify the process of detente and to make it irreversible and universal, and will oppose all attempts to create new hotbeds. They will continue their solidarity with the peoples exposed to aggression or a threat of aggression.

Poland and Cuba drew attention to the urgent need to take specific steps to put an end to the nuclear and conventional arms race and to intensify efforts aimed at genuine disarmament so that political detente will be supplemented by military detente.

The two premiers stressed the particular significance for the cause of peace and detente in the world of the consistent, peaceful and internationalist foreign policy pursued by the USSR and other socialist states, which are stemming and nullifying the aggressive maneuvers of imperialism.

The premiers of the two states expressed the hope that the SALT-II talks between the USSR and the United States on limiting strategic armaments would end soon. The conclusion of the SALT-II accord would make a favorable impact on the international atmosphere and on the prospects for further disarmament negotiations. The two premiers decidedly support the convening of a world disarmament conference.

Stressing the importance of the CSCE and its Final Act, especially the importance of the declaration of principles of international relations, the two sides expressed the conviction that the complete and comprehensive implementation of the Final Act will not only benefit Europe, but also exert a positive influence in other regions of the world.

The two premiers stressed the importance of the Declaration on Educating Societies in the Spirit of Peace, which was adopted by the 33d session of the UN General Assembly and which constitutes another contribution by Poland toward the cause of consolidating international peace and security.

Poland and Cuba declare that the Chinese leaders, in collusion with militarist, imperialist and reactionary circles, are trying to undermine the solidarity between the socialist countries and the national liberation movements.

China's brutal and treacherous aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] emphasized the extreme danger posed by the chauvinist, hegemonistic and expansionist policy followed by the present Chinese leadership. This policy constitutes a serious threat to the peace and security of the nations in Asia, Europe and the world.

Poland and Cuba decidedly condemn China's aggression against the SRV and the Chinese pressure and infiltration along the border of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos.

The two sides condemn the efforts of the Beijing leaders to undermine the present territorial-political reality in Europe by encouraging the strengthening of NATO, the Common Market and the revanchist forces in the FRG.

The two premiers express their solidarity with the legitimate government set up by the United National Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea, the people of which have regained freedom and democracy in the struggle against one of the most barbaric and genocidal regimes of mankind. The two premiers decidedly rejected all attempts to distort reality in Kampuchea, particularly those made by the Chinese leadership.

The two premiers voiced their support for the establishment of a new economic order that would create conditions for equal economic relations among all states and would make allowance for their just and vital interests.

The two sides positively evaluate the increasing international role of the nonalined movement in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid. In this way the nonalined movement contributes to the consolidation of lasting international peace and security.

The two premiers express their conviction that the fourth summit conference of the heads of states and governments of the nonalined countries to be held in Havana next September will contribute to the strengthening of the nonalined movement and to the consolidation of its unity and will stimulate it to participate more actively in solving important international problems.

Analyzing the situation in Latin America and in the Caribbean area, the two sides noted that the countries that are still under colonial oppression are continuing to intensify their struggle against imperialism, in defense of national sovereignty and for complete political independence, social progress, self-determination and national independence. Poland and Cuba express their solidarity with that struggle.

The two sides decidedly condemned the massive terror and the brutal violation of human rights as practiced especially by the fascist regime in Chile. They expressed their solidarity with the most dedicated struggle waged by the people of Nicaragua to overthrow Somoza's tyranny and voiced their opposition to the attempts of the imperialist circles to impose apparent solutions on Nicaragua, which are in fact aimed at preserving the existing situation.

The two sides stressed that the peoples of the African continent have scored great successes in the struggle for political, economic and social liberation, but that they are having difficulties with the problems left over by colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. Those countries are exposed to incursions into their territories and to interference in their domestic affairs. Poland and Cuba declare their resolute solidarity with the struggle of the African peoples.

The two sides condemn the policy of apartheid and unceasing aggression pursued by the Republic of South Africa. The plans of that country to produce nuclear weapons render that policy even more dangerous.

The premiers express their solidarity with the struggle of the South African people under the leadership of the National African Congress and with the struggle for the independence of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe directed by SWAPO and the Patriotic Front.

The two premiers voiced their determined opposition to the maneuvers of the Western powers and their allies aimed at imposing neocolonial solutions on the African majorities in those countries.

They also expressed their solidarity with the frontline countries exposed to constant acts of aggression by the racist regimes.

The two premiers noted with satisfaction that the revolutionary processes in Angola, Ethiopia and Mozambique are gaining in strength. The Polish side stressed the significance of the internationalist help rendered by Cuba to the peoples fighting for political and economic independence.

Analyzing the situation in the Middle East, the two sides expressed their concern over the aggravation of the tensions in that region, resulting from Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy pursued under the auspices of imperialism.

They condemned the separatist peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, which not only has not solved the conflict, but has even created a new and greater threat to peace and security in that region.

They stressed once again that a lasting and just peace in the Middle East is possible only within the framework of a solution supported by all sides concerned, a solution that involves the withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and respect for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to set up their own independent state. They expressed their solidarity with the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The two sides welcome with joy the successes of the Afghan revolution. They reaffirmed their solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Yemen and acknowledged with satisfaction the Iranian people's victory over the proimperialist monarchy.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of sincere friendship and brotherhood and confirmed the agreement of the two governments and fraternal parties on the issues under discussion.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the visit had helped to strengthen and intensify the ties between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries and that, at the same time, it had contributed to the consolidation of the socialist community and of the unity of all revolutionary, anti-imperialist and progressive forces.

On behalf of the supreme authorities of the Polish People's Republic, Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, renewed the invitation for Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC and president of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, to pay an official visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

WARSAW RADIO REPORTS ON CARTER'S ENERGY PROGRAM SPEECH

LD070838 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] President Jimmy Carter has presented his program of coping with America's energy crisis. Speaking over TV, he announced that oil price control would be lifted as of June the 1st, thus allowing the price of domestic crude oil to rise immediately to the world price. This in turn, he claimed, would stimulate conservation and boost home production and exploration. Mr Carter also spoke of the scheme to tax the oil companies on their profits, soon to be presented to Congress.

GIEREK RECEIVES SPD'S WEHNER; SPD DELEGATION DEPARTS

LD062224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of PZPR Central Committee, today received Herbert Wehner, SPD floor leader of the FRG Bundestag, who is staying in Poland. Taking part in the talk was Edward Babiuch, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the PZPR Sejm Deputies Club.

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee was told during the meeting about the results of the talks between the delegations of the SPD Bundestag group and the PZPR Deputies' Club, and key problems of the further normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG were discussed. The basis for the relations is the treaty of December 1970 and agreements signed as a result of talks held by Edward Gierek and Helmut Schmidt. It was emphasized that the developing contacts between the SPD Bundestag group and the PZPR club are of great significance to the course of the normalization process. They are also contributing to the widening of the acquaintance and understanding between the societies of the two countries.

An exchange of views on the present international situation was also made during the meeting, especially in relation to the European continent. Matters pertaining to the consolidation of detente and peaceful cooperation in accordance with the Final Act of the Helsinki conference were discussed.

Today, during the last day of the delegation's visit to Poland, the plenary talks of the PZPR Deputies' Club and the SPD Bundestag group were continued. They were chaired by Edward Babiuch and Herbert Wehner. Reports from the course of the discussions were heard along with suggestions raised during the meetings of individual working groups. They concern the deepening of the process of normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG, the removal of obstacles on this road, the widening of mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technological cooperation, and also of cultural exchanges and social contacts. In the afternoon the delegation of the SPD Bundestag group left Poland for home.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES SWEDISH LABOR MINISTER

LD062219 Warsaw PAP in English 1709 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 6 April, PAP--Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz received today Swedish Minister of Labour Rolf Wirten who is paying an official visit to Poland. The sides discussed questions connected with exchange of experience in resolving the problems of employment policy, betterment of conditions of work, as well as other issues of interest to both governments.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES SFRY AGRICULTURAL OFFICIAL

LD062211 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz received Milovan Zidar, chairman of the Yugoslav Federal Committee for Agriculture, today. Problems concerning Polish-Yugoslav cooperation in agriculture were discussed. Direct cooperation between Polish and Yugoslav agricultural combinations in plant, animal and inland fishing production has been considered the most interesting form of cooperation.

ZANDAROWSKY, PIATKOWSKY MEET WITH PERUVIAN DELEGATION

LD062309 Warsaw PAP in English 2128 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 6 April, PAP--A delegation of the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Peru led [by] CC Secretary Alfredo Filomeno, staying in Poland at the invitation of the PUWP CC, today met the PUWP CC Secretary Zdzislaw Zandarowski. The sides exchanged their (?views) on the activities of the two parties and possibilities of cooperation between them. They also reviewed some questions of the present international situation and the development of relations between Poland and Peru which is in the interest of both nations and serves the cause of progress and peace. The meeting was attended by deputy head of the PUWP CC Foreign Department--Lucjan Piatkowski.

JAROSZEWICZ HONORS MEDICAL WORKERS 7 APR

LD080253 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] April 7th is celebrated in many countries of the world as an international health day because on this day the World Health Organization was set up 30 years ago.

In Poland, distinguished doctors, nurses and scientists whose work is connected with medicine met with Prime Minister Jaroszewicz on this occasion and received high state distinctions.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN FLOODED AREAS

Gierek, Jaroszewicz Visit

LD061548 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz arrived today in the flooded areas in the northeastern part of the country, where they acquainted themselves with the work aimed at preventing floods caused by several rivers, the Narew in particular, and the measures to rescue the local population.

The first secretary of the party Central Committee and the premier visited the Lomza Voivodship. An intensive and selfless antiflood operation has been going on there for the last several days, and in all parishes situation on the Narew, Bug and Biebrza.

Gierek Comment

LD071700 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz arrived today at the areas affected by floods in the northeast of the country. They were accompanied by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense. Our reporter, Jerzy Motyka, has sent us this dispatch: [begin recording]

Our helicopter flight begins over Warsaw and the Vistula where the water level is rather low and the bridges are high above the current of the river. Hence, it is quite a sad surprise to see such high water at the dam at Dab on Zebrze Reservoir. But the worst flooding is in the Bug and Narew river valley and houses are so flooded that many can only be reached by boat. We are landing on the Narew in Lomza region. Edward Gierek first talks with the hard-working people, who are strengthening the river banks of the Narew near Nowogrod.

[Gierek] The situation is bad. A lot of snow fell some time ago and now all this has melted and flooded the country. We must now work hard to make up for all the losses. Thank your comrades who are working here and tell them that we are very highly appraising the effort made here, but not only here, everywhere. I thank you. As long as we do not regulate the situation in our rivers, large and small ones, in streams and confluents, and so forth, we will have situations similar to the one here. This is a great matter. When we decided on the regulation of the Vistula we were aware of what immense effort it represents, yet it cannot be done without it.

[Motyka] Here now is the meeting of Edward Gierek with peasants at Morgowniki near Nowogrod.

[Unidentified person] We hope that people from the cooperative of agricultural circles will help us here.

[Gierek] They will come, they will certainly come with help. I believe that on these flooded fields, grain--perhaps not everywhere--potatoes and fodder plants will still grow. [end Gierek]

[Gierek] We, along with the comrade premier and Comrade Minister Jaruzelski, did not come here to convey sympathy to you, because this would not matter; what does matter is to tell you that we will try to help you get out of these difficulties quickly, and you as far as possible should try to meet our efforts to a larger degree. I thank you.

[Motyka] The next stage of the inspection is Ostroleka. The water is reaching the thermal power works in the town, but during the last 24 hours the water has fallen by 3 cm. The army is working with great commitment, strengthening dikes with sandbags. The water will not get into the town. Edward Gierek watched with appreciation as the military worked.

[Gierek] I believe that this is without precedent, because really you have been here since the autumn.

[Unidentified person] Yes, since 21 December nonstop.

[Gierek] Yes, but before you helped with the root harvest and with other work; we engaged you in transport. You really have been working since the end of December here.

[Unidentified person] We will stay here as long as necessary.

[Gierek] I thank you for this and ask you to convey to all officers, NCO's, and privates our high appreciation for the work performed in saving villages and towns, and national assets altogether. Please thank them.

[Motyka] Together with the army the Narew dikes have been strengthened in Ostroleka by workers from drainage enterprises.

[Gierek] Where did you come from?

[Unidentified person] We are from the regional enterprise.

[Gierek] How many of you came?

[Unidentified person] Twenty.

[Gierek] I thank you. If we do not put our rivers in order, we will frequently have such a situation. When we put them in order then much land will be farmed better. These bushes will disappear from the meadows, and some cultivation will be introduced. It will be costly but somebody must do it. Much work has fallen on our generation; we must do it.

[Motyka] Edward Gierek, Piotr Jaroszewicz, and Wojciech Jaruzelski stopped for a longer period at Pultusk. The risen waters of the Narew have, unfortunately, as reported earlier, penetrated into the lower and old part of the town. The water level there ranges from 30 cm to 180 cm. but a breach in the protective dikes which was made on purpose is now causing quite a fast outflow of water from the old part of Pultusk. The town authorities have submitted a plan for the removal of the water from the old part of Pultusk and for drying it out. The breach in the protective dikes should be corrected by Monday.

[Gierek] We have listened and looked. Now we really will have to help the comrades.

[Motyka] The inspection of the flooded land ended with a businesslike and to-the-point talk on how flood disasters can be prevented in the future. [end recording]

PAP Report

LD061556 Warsaw PAP in English 1315 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 6 April, PAP--The flood alert remains in force in the Narew Valley in the Ostroleka, Ciechanow and Warsaw Voivodships and in the Notec Valley in the Gorzow Voivodship. Flood tide on the Narew River reached Ostroleka today at the water level of 597 cm and moves towards Pultusk. The previous record water level of 542 cm was recorded in 1888--and was by 5 cm lower than [word indistinct].

Water from the Narew broke the river embankment in Pultusk, causing a 50m wide breach, and flooded the town. In some parts of Pultusk water is 1.5 metres deep. The market, town hall and some main streets are flooded. All the night through, people were being evacuated from endangered places. Also, shops and some institutions have been evacuated. It is impossible to move around the town unless by boats. Food is supplied by military amphibians to people trapped in flooded houses. All the night, civilians, militiamen, and soldiers took part in rescue operations.

People were evacuated from the villages of Gasiorowo and Lacha in the Warsaw Voivodship which were flooded by the Prut River. The level of water keeps dropping in the Warta River, but the alert remains in force along its course from the village of Lad to Kostrzyn. The level of water remains high inthe Notec River. It is above the alert level from Ujscie to Krzyz in the Gorzow Voivodship. Intensive work is underway to reinforce the Notec River embankment. Successive farms were evacuated from the Lipka Mala area.

Alert in 19 Voivodships

LD072056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The flood alert is still in force in 19 voivodships. The worst situation still persists in the Narew valley, particularly in Ostroleka, Ciechanow and Warsaw voivodships.

The crest wave on the Narew was below the locality of (Zamskie Koscielne) today and was moving in the direction of Pultusk and the Zegrzynskie Lake. There has been a slight drop in the water level in the upper and central sections of the Narew; 18 cm in Wizna, 10 cm in Lomza and 8 cm in Ostroleka. The levels of the water are still, nevertheless, considerably above the flood alert levels in the latter localities.

The level of the water in the Bug is also dropping more and more markedly but it is also above the flood alert level on that river.

BRIEFS

SED DELEGATION VISIT--A delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Ursula Ragwitz, head of the Central Committee Cultural Department, visited Poland on 27-30 March and had talks with Bogdan Gawronski, head of the PZPR Central Committee Cultural Department, on ideological work in culture and art, on creative work and on further Polish-GDR cultural cooperation. The delegation toured cultural institutions in Warsaw, Krakow, Mielec, Sandomierz and Baranow Sandomierski, met with party officials in Warsaw, Krakow, Rzeszow and Tarnobrzeg and was received by Zygmunt Najdowski, minister of culture and art. The delegation was also received by Jerzy Lukaszewicz, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Mar-1 Apr 79 p 4 AU]

CEAUSESCU BEGINS AFRICAN TOUR; HOLDS TALKS IN LIBYA

AGERPRES Review of Libyan Relations

AU071945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 7 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/4/1979--These days, President Nicolae Ceausescu will once again be Libya's guest, since he is to pay an official visit of friendship at the invitation of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

During the five years since the last Romanian-Libyan summit meeting, the relations between the two countries as well as their collaboration on multiple planes have witnessed a positive course. Within the broader framework of Romania's relations with the developing countries, of which the African states hold an important share, the Romanian-Libyan relations are based on a solid groundwork of bilateral agreements and understandings, corresponding to the interests of both sides. They are governed by the principles Romania consistently lays at the foundation of her international relations--national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in the domestic affairs of others and mutual advantage--principles which are also confirmed by the Geneva agreement on collaboration, signed by the two leaders in Tripoli in 1974.

In this spirit, the two countries, which share common aspirations for progress, conclud agreements on cooperation in important sectors like oil, construction, agriculture, rail and road transport as well as on commercial exchanges. Opting for superior forms of bilateral economic cooperation, Romania and Libya set up joint companies in fields of mutual interest, such as sea transport, zootechny, land melioration operations, and, moreover, Romania gives specialized technical assistance for the building of economic units and supports the training of national cadres.

The results scored by the Romanian-Libyan cooperation are illustrated by the activity of more than 3,000 Romanian experts who are carrying on their activity in Libya. They built houses, schools and public establishments like the headquarters of the industrial bank and the post and telecommunication central office in the Libyan capital city, roads, a fishing port (Tripoli), and, among these, there are professors and physicians, technicians and workers who are carrying over the tangible message of the Romanian people's solidarity to that country.

The Romanian-Libyan cooperation, both bilaterally and within the UN, the "Group of 77" and within other international bodies, aims at the development and progress of the two peoples. A closer collaboration and solidarity among developing countries, Romania considers, is meant to facilitate their own efforts for the liquidation of the lag behind--a hard carryover from the past--as well as their struggle for the eradication of inequities which have a detrimental influence on international relations.

During the previous meetings, the two heads of state assessed that the narrowing down and the bridging of economic gap [word indistinct] major problem. In the joint communique released at the end of President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit, they reiterated each state's inalienable right to take part in examining and settling international issues of mutual interest, the right of the developing countries to participate on an equal footing with the developed countries, in solving important problems confronting the international community.

When receiving the credentials of the new Libyan ambassador in Bucharest, in January 1978, President Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated the good relations of cooperation between Romania and Libya, their upward course and steady diversification, and reiterated his country's wish to further develop these relations on multiple planes.

Departure for Libya

AU081332 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 8 Apr 79 AU

[Summary] "Today, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu begin their official friendship visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah at the invitation of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great Revolution of 1 September 1969." This is the first stage of the Romanian head of state's tour of several African countries.

"The Romanian head of state is accompanied by Comrade Virgil Cazacu, Virgil Trofin, Stefan Andrei and other officials." The departure took place this morning from Otopeni Airport, where numerous Bucharest inhabitants came to see their leader off.

Talks in Benghazi

AU081923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 8 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Benghazi, (AGERPRES), 8/4/1979--On April 8 official talks were held in Benghazi between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September 1 1969 revolution.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi warmly welcomed President Nicolae Ceausescu's presence in Libya and expressed his joy at the new opportunity to continue the top-level dialogue between the two countries. The Libyan leader stated his full satisfaction at the positive evolution of the collaboration and cooperation between Libya and Romania and the wish that the good relations between the two countries should become deeper and broader.

President Nicolae Ceausescu, warmly greeting Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi [words indistinct] also considered that especially in the past few years. good progress had been made in the relations between Romania and Libya and expressed his conviction that new agreements would be reached during the visit to expand collaboration and cooperation in different fields of activity.

During the talks, views were exchanged on the evolution of Romanian-Libyan collaboration and on current international political questions of common interest.

The conviction was highlighted that the strengthening of [words indistinct] expansion of collaboration between Romania and Libya serves the interests of the two peoples, the cause of international peace and cooperation.

The two leaders agreed that the members of the Romanian and Libyan delegations should consider and establish, during working meetings, the practical means of developing economic, industrial and technical-scientific collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Popular Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The talks were held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

AU081926 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 8 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Benghazi, (AGERPRES), 8/4/1979--On Sunday afternoon, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu laid a wreath at the Omar Mukhtar memorial, a symbol of the Libyan people's fight against foreign invaders, for independence. Accompanying the president of Romania to the Omar Mukhtar memorial was Bashir Jawdah, member of the General People's Committee. Present were the Romanian officials accompanying the Romanian head of state on his visit to the Popular Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

After the wreath-laying ceremony, a moment's silence was observed. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu signed in the visitors' book: "On our visit to friendly Libya, we pay our warm homage to the memory of the national hero Omar Mukhtar, a passionate fighter for the liberty and independence of the Libyan Arab people".

The wreath-laying ceremony was followed by many residents of Benghazi who warmly welcomed the distinguished messengers of the Romanian people.

Coming Angola Visit

AU071634 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 7 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, will pay an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Angola in the first part of April at the invitation of Comrade Antonio Agostinho Neto, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, and Comrade Maria Eugenia Neto.

Forthcoming Zambia Visit

AU061630 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 6 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, will pay an official friendly visit to the Republic of Zambia, at the invitation of Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence Party and president of the Republic of Zambia, and Mrs (Betty) Kaunda, in the second part of April 1979.

U.S. COMMERCE SECRETARY MEETS CEAUSESCU, ENDS VISIT

Talk With Ceausescu

AU061133 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 6 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this morning received Juanita Kreps, U.S. secretary of commerce, who, as head of an economic delegation, has participated in the proceedings of the fifth session of the joint Romanian-U.S. Economic Commission that is being held in Bucharest. The meeting was attended by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; and Nicolae Ionescu, Romania's ambassador to Washington. Rudolph Aggrey, U.S. ambassador to Bucharest, was also present.

The U.S. secretary expressed thanks for the reception and stressed that she has the great honor of extending warm greetings and friendly wishes to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of President Jimmy Carter.

Expressing thanks for the greetings, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the guest to convey warm greetings and best wishes to President Jimmy Carter.

During the meeting, the two sides examined the stage and prospects of economic relations between Romania and the United States and expressed satisfaction with the positive development of cooperation and trade between the two countries in keeping with the understandings concluded during the Romanian-U.S. summit talks. In this context, the two sides stressed the broad opportunities that exist and ways and means of increasing the development of relations of mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries in the economic, scientific-technical fields, in production sharing and in trade and they expressed the desire to act to continuously expand and broaden Romanian-U.S. cooperation.

Within this framework, the sides stressed the significance of the current session of the Romanian-U.S. Joint Economic Commission in developing measures to give concrete shape to this cooperation to the benefit of both countries and peoples.

The sides also discussed certain questions of international economic relations. They stressed the need for all countries to participate in adopting the necessary measures to eliminate existing gaps between countries, establish a new world economic order which will insure the right of all peoples to master their own natural riches and the need to rationally make use of world energy and raw material resources.

The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere.

Economic Protocol Signed

AU061747 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 6 Apr 79 AU

[Text] The economic talks between Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Juanita Kreps, U.S. secretary of commerce, concluded today. The proceedings of the fifth session of the Joint Romanian-U.S. Economic Commission also concluded today. The two delegation heads, Cornel Burtica and Juanita Kreps, signed the session's protocol.

In the spirit of understandings reached during the Romanian-U.S. summit dialog and of existing agreements between Romania and the United States, the document provides for new opportunities and solutions designed to contribute to the expansion and diversification of trade and economic and scientific-technical cooperation, on mutually advantageous bases. In this respect, the sides agreed on joint ventures to expand bilateral trade, to finalize cooperation projects in machinebuilding, electronics, electrical engineering and agriculture and to promote Romanian-U.S. cooperation in third markets. In this framework, representatives of Romanian enterprises and U.S. firms signed contracts on economic and technological cooperation.

Juanita Kreps, U.S. secretary of commerce, left Bucharest this afternoon.

SCINTEIA REVIEWS CARTER'S ENERGY SPEECH

AU071745 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Apr 79 p 6 AU

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter presented to the American nation a number of additions to the administration's April 1977 energy program, measures that are mainly aimed at reducing oil consumption by 5 percent.

The U.S. chief executive said that the United States is faced with a serious energy problem which continues to grow. He added that the country is consuming too much energy and buying too much oil from abroad while producing insufficient amounts of oil, gas and coal. The energy costs are high and growing continuously while the use of coal and solar energy is lagging far behind their great potential. The country's energy crisis is real, the President said, and its main cause is oil, which the United States barely imported 10 years ago while today it imports half of its consumption.

After the 1973 embargo, U.S. oil production actually decreased while imports increased so that $50 billion will be paid this year for imported oil, or $650 for each U.S. family. After stating that the energy-saving measures adopted thus far by the administration have been resisted by certain groups with special interests, President Carter said that the United States should produce and save more energy and should pool its efforts to make use of its technology so that energy security can be insured for the coming years.

The most effective measure in this respect is to stop encouraging imports of foreign oil and to discourage waste, which is caused by maintaining the price of U.S. oil far below that of its substitutes or its real value. President Carter added that this is a painful measure and, addressing himself to the people, he said: "Each of us will have to use less oil and pay more for it; this is a necessary measure and I want you to fully understand it."

Saying that his administration aims to gradually decontrol prices of domestic oil to encourage production, the President drew attention to the fact that this will actually lead to an increase in the price of oil products and also to an increase in the profits of oil companies. Therefore, the U.S. administration intends to introduce a new tax on profits. From this tax it will set up an energy security fund designed to stimulate the future solution of energy problems. In the President's opinion, the country's cheapest and cleanest energy source is energy-saving, something which can also keep inflation in check. He asked Congress to give him permanent powers to set compulsory limits on heating levels in public buildings, to encourage the use of wood-burning stoves, to limit the speed of automobiles and so forth.

The most promising side of the struggle for energy security, the President added, is turning to richer energy sources by developing and utilizing technology. He emphasized the need to design buildings, installations and engines with low energy consumption; to expand the use of coal and turn it into gaseous and liquid fuel; to utilize bituminous shales; to produce gasoline substitutes from forest and field products, to promote small hydroelectric plants fed by rivers, without the need to build big dams; and to expand the use of solar energy, including by turning it into electricity directly. These are necessary measures, President Carter said, since the United States is facing a serious oil problem and greater energy difficulties and the country's future is at stake.

MOSCOW GORISPOLKOM DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES IN ROMANIA REPORTED

AU061145 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[Text] During its visit to Romania, the Soviet delegation led by V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, accompanied by Nicolae Genea, first vice chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council, and V.I. Drozdenko, USSR ambassador to Bucharest, visited Arges County 4 April.

This morning, the delegation members had a meeting at the county people's council with Ion Sirbu, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Arges County People's Council, who informed the guests on the main aspects of the county's current and future socioeconomic development.

The delegation then visited the automobile factory, the wood processing combine, the wine-growing complex and trade units in the city of Pitesti.

At the end of the visit, the county people's council gave a luncheon. The guests returned to Bucharest in the afternoon.

The same day Comrade Gheorghe Pana, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Municipal People's Council and general mayor of Bucharest, gave a dinner in honor of the delegation of the Moscow Gorispolkom.

The dinner was attended by Ludovic Fazekas, minister of forestry economy and construction materials; Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs. V.I. Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Bucharest, was also present.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR

AU071757 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 7 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu this morning received the farewell call of Dr Franz Wunderbaldinger, Austria's ambassador to Bucharest, on the conclusion of the latter's mission to our country. On this occasion the two sides had a talk which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT AWARD CEREMONY 30 MAR

AU021850 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Mar 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Text of speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at a ceremony at which distinctions were awarded to various institutions and units, in Bucharest 30 March 1979]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, to begin, I want to extend warm congratulations to the counties, enterprises, research institutes, constructors, agricultural cooperatives and to all working people in the counties and units that were awarded high distinctions of the Socialist Republic of Romania today. (loud applause) The distinctions awarded today for activity performed in 1978 stress the great achievements recorded by the given counties and units and, at the same time, the remarkable successes achieved by our socialist industry, by agriculture, research and the other branches and in the fatherland's entire socioeconomic development.

The achievements in fulfilling the 5-year plan, the 11 percent rate of industrial development in the past 3 years, the progress achieved in developing agriculture, science, education and culture and other sectors, and in improving the people's material and cultural living standard, are known. On this occasion it is worth mentioning that we have successfully fulfilled the 5-year plan provisions in industry, thus recording an additional output of approximately 60 billion lei. At the same time, we have successfully fulfilled and overfulfilled the 5-year plan provisions regarding the improvement of the living standard; thus an almost 22 percent increase in remuneration has been achieved, a higher percentage than initially envisaged for the entire 5-year plan.

All these achievements forcefully illustrate our workers class strength and capability to excellently play its role as the leading class of our nation. (loud, prolonged applause) This is why, from this high forum, I want to extend warmest congratulations to our workers class, to the engineers and technicians and to all working people, regardless of their nationality, who have fulfilled the 1978 tasks under favorable conditions and generally the tasks of the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan. (loud applause)

I also want to extend warm congratulations to the peasantry, the working people in agriculture, for the results recorded in 1978 and in the past 3 years. (loud applause)

I also want to convey warmest congratulations to research workers, to the working people in the scientific and technological sector and to all intellectuals in all fields who, in close unity with the workers class and the peasantry, are making an important contribution to the fatherland's general development. (loud applause)

It would be difficult for me to mention each county and enterprise individually. However, I cannot help but mention the special activity performed by Cluj County which for several years now has held first place and consequently has been awarded the title: Hero of Socialist Labor. This means that the county party organization and party committee and all communists and working people, regardless of their nationality, have contributed in one way or another to this lofty award of "Hero of Socialist Labor." This is reason for pride for all working people in this county, in the cities and villages, and I hope that it will also be an impetus to continue to perform ever better work and to continue to hold a frontranking place and, if possible, first place. (loud applause)

Certainly, all counties have this possibility, as well as all party organizations and committees and the working people in all units. When I referred to Cluj County I thought that the first place could be held by several counties, not just by one. Two or three counties could hold first place if they fulfill the established criteria. In recommending that Cluj County preserve its first place position, I do not think that the other counties are unable to hold this place. Within the broad socialist competition that is taking place in order to perform a better activity, to more rapidly develop the national economy and to improve the people's well-being, all party organizations, the working people in all counties must firmly try to be among the frontrunners and, if possible, to hold first place. (loud applause) This is valid for the units in industry, agriculture, transportation, trade and other branches of the national economy.

I would also like to make special mention of the Icechim [Chemical Research] Institute which, for the second time, has been awarded the distinction of "Hero of Socialist Labor" for results recorded in the activity of chemical research--an important field for Romania. This means that the research workers and the communists in this institute knew how to completely utilize the excellent opportunities our state and socialist system have created in order to place scientific achievements in the service of the rapid development of chemistry and of the people's general well-being.

This is why I want to extend special congratulations to the research workers and communists from Icechim and to ask them to do all they can to continue to record good results in their scientific research, considering the great tasks incumbent upon this sector of research, as on our general scientific activity, and struggle for achieving first place. (loud applause)

[Text] As I already mentioned when I referred to the counties, in research the first place can also be held by several institutes provided they fulfill the established criteria. We have many institutes with special tasks which must resolve very important problems in the near future for our fatherland's socioeconomic development. I hope that the research workers in all institutes will take firm action to achieve very good results and thus be among the frontrunners and, if possible, hold the first place. (loud applause)

Dear comrades, you are familiar with this year's plan provisions. You know how many tasks we still must fulfill under the current 5-year plan. The results we have recorded thus far are a guarantee that we will be able to successfully implement the 11th congress decisions and that we will also implement the additional provisions in industry, thus recording an additional output of 100 billion lei. We have such possibilities in the other sectors, also.

It is necessary to take more determined action to resolutely implement the programs and plans we have drawn up in all fields. As I mentioned at the meeting at the beginning of March and at the recent mass rally in Arad, we have a powerful material-technical basis available. In many fields we have the best equipment. We have invested hundreds of billions for this purpose and we must do all we can so that the means we have available insure increasingly high production, a greater increase in the national wealth, the social product and in the net and national income--this being the only means of achieving the country's rapid development and of improving all our people's well-being at a high rate. (loud, prolonged applause)

More important than the material-technical basis is the fact that we have a powerful workers class with rich experience. We also have experienced engineers and technicians with thorough knowledge in all fields. We have a peasantry, working people in agriculture, who are well qualified in all fields, and, as I have already mentioned, we have a powerful corps of highly qualified research workers. This is why, along with the material-technical basis, we have what is most valuable--people who are able to handle technology, make use of scientific achievements and, with their help, record the best possible results. Due to the successes recorded in shaping, in all sectors, well-trained detachments of working people with a lofty awareness, we are sure that we will fulfill the 5-year plan provisions and the 11th congress decisions. (loud, prolonged applause)

However, it is necessary for us to be persevering, to strengthen discipline and the sense of responsibility and order in our entire activity. Each one at his work place must do all he can to appropriately fulfill his tasks in our socialist system, in the division of labor and in all fields. Certainly, the greater the responsibility, the better the work should be performed and the more one should do to resolutely implement the party's and the state's policy and the 11th congress decisions of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and of improving the people's well-being. (loud applause)

We must firmly apply the new economic mechanism, self-management and self-administration because only on this basis is it possible to create conditions so that each working collective may assume the tasks incumbent upon it and participate with full responsibility in the development of a given unit and, generally, of the country.

We must pay greater attention to quality and to the technical level. The question of the quality and technical level of Romanian products is the No 1 question which must be given great attention every day and every hour. We have everything that is needed in this respect and the workers class, intellectuals, the Romanian working people and those of other nationalities and all our people must demonstrate, by deeds, that they are able to build sophisticated machinery and produce high-quality products matching the best products at a world level and competitive from every viewpoint. (loud applause)

It is necessary to pay greater attention to questions of economic efficiency, reducing material expenditures, increasing productivity in all fields on the basis of a better organization of labor, of expanding the mechanization and automation processes of production. Let us achieve the level of the productivity recorded in similar economic enterprises and units at world level as soon as possible.

To fulfill the great tasks incumbent upon us, we must take firm action to continuously improve the leadership in all fields. Let us see that the working people's leadership councils and the general meetings appropriately fulfill their task of insuring the collective leadership of all sectors. The development of the workers democracy, of economic democracy--part and parcel of socialist democracy--must be one of our constant concerns. Only with the active participation of all working people will we be able to find the best solutions and to unite our efforts in fulfilling the highly responsible tasks that are incumbent upon us in all units and in the entire socio-economic activity. We must constantly concern ourselves with developing the democratic framework for the participation of the people's masses in the leadership, including the adoption of decisions regarding our fatherland's general domestic and foreign policy. Let us never forget that the socialist society we are building is not only the most just and equitable society from an economic viewpoint, but it is also a society that must insure the most democratic framework for the active participation of the people's masses and of all people in the country's leadership, in determining their own fate and in consciously building their free and happy future, their communist future with their own hands! (loud, prolonged applause)

Dear comrades and friends, we must certainly pay greater attention to questions linked with developing international economic relations and production sharing with other states; we must place special emphasis on fulfilling our export plan which is necessary for a proper foreign trade activity. I do not want to go into details now. Those who are active in the respective economic fields are familiar with these questions; they have been discussed often. What I want is that those present, the deputies, should work with greater determination to fulfill the tasks of developing our international cooperation.

It is obvious to anyone that we must participate ever more actively in the international division of labor, expand relations of cooperation with the socialist countries and strengthen cooperation within CEMA in the spirit of the principles of equality and assistance that govern these relations in order to insure the more rapid progress of our national economies, the consolidation of each economy and the increase in each people's well-being and each country's strengthened independence and sovereignty. (loud applause)

At the same time, we must strengthen cooperation with the developing countries, with the other world states, including the developed capitalist countries, in the spirit of the principles of our international policy of promoting broad cooperation with all states, regardless of social systems.

Along with the particular economic importance of this collaboration and cooperation, it is generally of great importance in our international policy, in the struggle for a more just and better world, for democratic relations among all world states, of equal rights, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and renunciation of the use or threat of force.

This is why, in developing a broad international economic activity, we also contribute to the solution of the complex problems facing today's world, to achieving a new international economic order, disarmament and to the solution of interstate disputes only through negotiations and to achieving relations which will insure each nation's free development, without fear of any aggression. This will insure each nation's ability to concentrate its efforts toward development and toward insuring its independence and well-being. (loud applause)

Dear comrades and friends, in conclusion I want to extend, once again, congratulations to all units and working people in the units that have been awarded high distinctions of the Socialist Republic of Romania. I want to congratulate all working people in our fatherland, all our people and to wish them to record ever greater successes this year and next year in fulfilling the 5-year plan under most favorable conditions. I wish much good health and happiness to all of you! (loud, prolonged applause. All those present give long and enthusiastic ovations to the RCP, its secretary general and president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu).

BRIEFS

JOINT COMMISSION WITH SRI LANKA--The second session of the Romanian-Sri Lanka government commission for economic cooperation began in Colombo on 3 April. The Romanian delegation is led by Gheorghe Lazar, deputy minister of forestry economy and construction materials, chairman of the Romanian side in the commission. The Sri Lanka delegation is led by W.M. Tilakaratna, secretary at the Ministry of Finance and Planning, chairman of the Sri Lanka side in the commission. The sides exchanged views on bilateral economic relations and expressed satisfaction with their upward trend and their determination to continue to develop and diversify trade exchange and economic cooperation in fields of common interest. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Apr 79 p 6 AU]

VISITING MSZMP AKTIVISTS--A delegation of MSZMP aktivists led by Hugo Salamon, secretary of the Komaron County Party Committee, visited Romania for an exchange of experience 26-31 March at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The delegation conducted talks at the RCP Central Committee, the Bucharest Municipal Committee, the Dolj County RCP Committee, the Ministry of Education in Bucharest and visited educational establishments in Craiova, Scornicesti and Olt County. The delegation was received by RCP Central Committee Ilie Radulescu at the end of the visit. The talks were attended by Sandor Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to Bucharest. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Apr 79 p 5 AU]

BILIC INTERVIEWED ON USSR TIES, DOMESTIC DISSIDENTS

AU061255 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 2 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[Mirko Galic report on press conference with Jure Bilic, president of the Croatian Assembly, for foreign journalists in Porec on 31 March]

[Excerpts] Dr Konrad Falter, ARD TV (FRG): What do you mean by the term grave political crime? What do you include under this term? What is meant by the term verbal political offense?

[Answer] Under political crime we include first of all terrorism or attempted terrorism and the formation of organizations and the organizing activity that undermines constitutional order, Bilic answered. In Croatia there are now 43 persons in prison because of this kind of activity.

As he said, verbal political offenses are insults to national feelings and those verbal offenses that disturb the people or provoke political confrontations and conflicts among the people. These are not organized acts but they are politically harmful because they threaten the political, national or religious convictions of other people. In response to the West German TV correspondent's question, Bilic also said that prison terms for verbal political offenses range from a few months to 1 or 2 years and for political crimes from 8 to 12 years.

Georg Karp, STERN (FRG): What is the character of the opposition in Yugoslavia? On what does it base its existence and in what way does it represent a threat to Yugoslavia's sociopolitical system? How will you resolve this?

[Answer] The very term opposition is wrong because it attributes exaggerated dimensions to something that really is not large. For this reason we speak conditionally about an opposition, Bilic pointed out.

According to him, it is possible to discuss two kinds of opposition in our country. On the one hand there is the opposition that is organized and does not accept our socialist system, self-management, policy of national equality and nonalined policy. Under our conditions this opposition is counterrevolutionary. In its strength and dimensions it is insignificant and amounts to nothing more than groups of people.

From Dissidence to Treason

Dissidence, as a type of opposition, also appears in our society just as it exists in all systems, Bilic continued. It, that is, dissidence in our country borders on treason; dissidents are a few people in a few centers who have started to organize and prepare themselves for some kind of "D-day." We have warned them. We have taken no administrative measures against them but we will do so if their activity begins to threaten the elements of our system. What country in the world does not defend its system, its regime? However, this group of people cannot endanger our system. These people only serve certain circles abroad who use and exploit them for their anti-Yugoslav and antisocialist propaganda.

Georg Karp's next question was: Have there been any diplomatic initiatives in connection with the case of Milovan Djilas?

Bilic answered: "I do not know whether there have been any such initiatives, but indirect initiatives have been taken by the American, West German and French press and by certain private television stations in Britain."

Christine von Kohlibaj, DIE PRESSE (Austria): Edvard Kardelj represented a theoretical and political authority in questions of self-management. It was he who created the system and who showed the direction whenever it was necessary. Who represents this authority today? Is it a personality or a team?

[Answer] It is certain that our theoretical and political thinking will miss Comrade Edvard Kardelj, Bilic replied. Comrade Kardelj's greatness was in the fact that he drew conclusions from the numerous meetings at which our political system was elaborated and on the basis of our practice, on the basis of our life and on the basis of Marxist thinking. Just as it continued in the past even though it lost such great men as Boris Kidric, Mosa Pijade and others, our party will continue that strategy, which now does not amount to a mere search for the roads of change but is rather oriented to the construction of the system which we have outlined. I do not fear for Yugoslavia's future.

For Us Djilas Is Politically Dead

Desa Trevisan, THE TIMES (Great Britain): Some people who linked themselves with Milovan Djilas have been warned that certain measures would be taken against them unless they ceased to write and give interviews. What change has prompted you to warn Djilas and these people now, whereas you issued no warnings to them a few years ago?

[Answer] At the beginning of his answer to this question Bilic said that our press--and he cited VJESNIK by name--has written about this. I do not think this is a serious matter, nor do they think this about Djilas--those who use him. He has lost his criteria, he makes no sense and thus a sensible person does not take him seriously.

According to Bilic, Djilas had been in Zagreb where he made contact with the defeated nationalist elements in Zagreb and in Ljubljana with the intention of creating a political organization in Yugoslavia. He allied himself with those nationalist forces that wanted to destroy Yugoslavia, even though he declares himself in favor of Yugoslavia. How is this? What are his motives? Why are two different ideologies joined together? I am not even interested in this. If he wishes, we will let him go abroad; let him live wherever he wants. For us he is politically dead.

Vladimir Gavilevskiy, NOVOYE VREMYA (USSR): How do you appraise the relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia? There have been press articles and talks in the West about the Soviet Army's maneuvers in Bulgaria, about Soviet experts and about ferryboats between the ports of the two countries. How do you really appraise the attitudes of the two countries and does Yugoslavia feel a danger from the Soviet Union?

[Answer] Since the beginning of the normalization of relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, following the de-Stalinization, the relations between the two countries have moved constantly along an ascending line, Bilic replied, adding that in this period these relations have always also reflected the differences in views on certain international questions and on questions of the communist and workers movement.

But there have also been matters in which our policies coincided. During this period whenever the relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union have been good, the West began to say that Yugoslavia was moving closer to the Eastern bloc. But whenever there have been problems in these relations, the talk was about the danger of a conflict between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

Nothing moves along a straight line; usually it is a zigzag movement but nevertheless a movement forward. Regardless of the disagreements and different views, this will not prevent the development of our relations. There have been, Blic continued, different appraisals of the latest events in Southeast Asia. It is our principled view that no one has the right to change the system of a country from outside; nor do we support anyone's aggression. There are differences in views on international politics: We do not want the nonalined countries to be divided into progressive and less progressive countries.

Regarding the movements of ferryboats, units and experts, Yugoslavia does not have satellites to be able to photograph all this. Our country is strengthening its armed forces to defend its borders and its system, its freedom and its independence. We buy arms both in the West and in the East and we do not believe that they are selling them to us today to enable us to use these arms against them tomorrow. Whoever tries to enter Yugoslavia would encounter the resistance of several million armed people.

Good relations with the Soviet Union are our permanent orientation, Bilic concluded. We want to have good relations with all and no one can prevent us from developing good relations with one country and from being able at the same time to develop good relations with another country.

Wolfgang Libal of DIE WELTWOCHE: You said in your introductory statement that moral-political fitness cannot be a reason for any discrimination against believers. The church complains that this does not apply to teachers and that believers are not able to be teachers. What is your comment on this?

[Answer] It is true that some church dignitaries object to moral-political fitness, and they are not alone in this, Bilic replied. Perhaps this is an unfortunate term. But the meaning of this is that the person concerned must be oriented in favor of socialist self-management. Will the church schools allow their students to accept Marxism and its instructors to be Marxists? They will not. But certain church circles wish to expel Marxism from our schools. Are there any schools in the capitalist world that do not favor the philosophy of capitalism?

A teacher in our school may be a theist or an atheist but he must carry out his program in accordance with the teaching plan and program of the school. This is essential. Some of our sectarians have gone too far but there is also some sectarianism of the opposite kind. We will not abandon Marxism in our schools but neither will we carry on atheistic propaganda in our schools.

Replying to the same correspondent's question whether, in view of the intentions concerning the collective leadership, any changes will be made in the composition of the SFRY Presidency and the composition of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, that is, whether the same people will be members both of the Presidency and of the Presidium, Jure Bilic said:

"As far as I know, members of the Presidency and the Presidium will not be the same. There will be exceptions to this rule but these are necessary exceptions which will be fewer and fewer."

SOVIET DISTORTION OF SFRY POSITION ON PRC EXAMINED

LD071924 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Where is the distortion of the truth regarding the Yugoslav position on the events in Southeast Asia and relations between China and the Soviet Union leading? Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic:

The sharpness of Moscow's reaction to the Chinese decision to break off the friendship and mutual cooperation treaty with the Soviet Union has surprised political observers in the world much more than the Chinese move itself. The Chinese decision is, in fact, the logical result of a condition which has been hampering relations between the two socialist countries for 15 years or more and which could not be overcome, not even assuming that China had not done what it has done. The friendship and mutual cooperation treaty, signed 29 years ago by Stalin and Mao Zedong, lost its meaning a long time ago and any other interpretation of this document is really unconvincing.

The Soviet reaction, however, points to the opposite conclusion: as though something has happened which could not have been foreseen and as though all hopes for the improvement of relations between the two countries are linked to the renewal of the Soviet-Chinese treaty. It is difficult to believe that the Soviet Union really does think this.

The sharp reaction to the Chinese decision has quite a different purpose, i.e., to give weight to the accusations against China and its policy, which for years has been claimed to constitute a threat to the Soviet Union and world peace. This also explains why the Chinese offer to begin talks on the advancement of mutual cooperation and the solving of open problems has been glossed over.

It is strange, but unfortunately correct, that the accusations against China over its decision to break off the friendship and mutual cooperation treaty with the Soviet Union have not bypassed Yugoslavia. In the latest commentary on central Soviet television devoted to relations between China and the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia was again accused of supporting the Chinese intervention in Vietnam and of continuing to support the Chinese leadership. In the same commentary the Yugoslav press is reproached for restricting itself to short extracts in the reporting of the Soviet Government statement on the Chinese decision to break off the friendship and mutual cooperation treaty with the Soviet Union.

Naturally, in both cases pure falsifications are at issue. We have no reason to try and convince anyone of this, and particularly not the Yugoslav public. We will merely recall the absurdity of the accusation that the Yugoslav press restricted itself to reporting extracts from the Soviet Government statement, which was an attempt, in fact, to suggest to Soviet television viewers, and readers and listeners, also, that the Yugoslav press, and therefore Yugoslavia as well, do not have the courage to inform the public objectively on everything that happens in the world, nor of Soviet assessments of Chinese politics.

We could somehow overlook this untruth if the commentator of the Central Soviet TV, Aleksandr Druzhinin, or someone before him, had informed the Soviet public of the standpoint taken by Yugoslavia regarding the intervention by Vietnam in Kampuchea and by China in Vietnam. This, unfortunately, did not occur and the reason is clear.

However, even if the Soviet commentators have succeeded in convincing their viewers, listeners and readers in the truth of what they report to them, we do not envy them this in the slightest. However, this conduct causes us grave concern for it is contrary to the principles of equality and noninterference in internal affairs contained in the Belgrade declaration and other Yugoslav-Soviet documents.

MOSCOW GORKOM DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER VISIT

LD071658 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1501 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Moscow Gorkom delegation, headed by Valentin Nikolayevich Makeyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, has left Belgrade after a 5-day visit here. The delegation was seen off by Ratko Butulija, secretary of the Belgrade League of Communists City Committee. Also present at the send-off was Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador in Yugoslavia.

During its stay in Belgrade the delegation had several meetings and rounds of talks in work collectives, sociopolitical organizations and communities. In all the meetings the importance was underlined of the further promotion of cooperation and friendly relations.

SFRY MEDIA REPORT MADAGASCAR FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Trade Talks Protocol

LD061446 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1115 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Apr 6, (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar wish to promote their overall economic and scientfic-technological cooperation and enrich it with new content, it has been agreed at the (?first) session of the Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

The heads of the two delegations, Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Metod Rotar for Yugoslavia and Foreign Minister Remi Christian Richard for Magagascar, signed the protocol on the talks today.

Yugoslavia is interested in the imports of coffee, cloves, tropical wood. It will export agricultural equipment for the mechanization of production, pharmaceuticals, foodstuffs, electrical manufactures and consumer goods to Madagascar.

Yugoslav enterprises will consider possibilities for the construction of university centers, prefabricated element factories, agroindustrial complexes and other project in Madagascar.

Vrhovec Luncheon for Richard

LD071044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, hosted a formal luncheon in the Federal Executive Council building today in honor of Remi Christian Richard, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and his wife. Also present at the luncheon were Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, the officials accompanying Foreign Minister Richard and several officials from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, including Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary.

During the morning, the guest and his host held exhaustive talks in which they acquainted each other with the internal political situation in their countries. They stressed the importance of creating a new economic order and reviewed efforts by the nonalined countries to resolve this problem.

The talks will continue this afternoon.

Vhrovec Luncheon Toast

LD071120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At a formal luncheon which Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave in honor of Remi Christian Richard, minister for foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, the host and guest exchanged toasts.

Federal Secretary Vrhovec said:

Esteemed Comrade Minister,

Dear Friends:

Allow me to express my sincere pleasure at being afforded the opportunity to extend a warm welcome to our country to you, your esteemed wife and to your colleagues.

The Yugoslav nations have, with great sympathy, supported your country's efforts to gain independence from the colonial yoke.

We express our admiration for your resolve to retain your true independence and self-reliance. We also wish you great success in your struggle for social progress and the construction of socialism in your country.

Our two countries have declared themselves in favor of the policy of nonalinement for in it they see a powerful support for their own national independence. The policy of nonalinement affords us the opportunity to involve ourselves, along with the many other members of our movement, in the struggle to preserve world peace and strengthen equal relations between countries.

All of this stands as a firm foundation for the development of understanding, friendship and all-round cooperation between our countries.

Dear Comrade Minister:

The principles which we pursue and the ideals to which we aspire are common to both of us. This enables us to invest even greater efforts in the struggle to remove all forms of foreign domination and dependence that are still being imposed on small and newly liberated countries.

We are faced with a constant deterioration in the world situation and with profound crises in which the interests of the great powers and blocs clash, and we see attempts being made to impose the use of force as the norm in international relations.

In southern Africa, imperialist interests are endeavoring to retain the last remnants of colonialism and racialism on African soil.

The just struggle by the liberation movements and the frontline countries gained all-round support and aid from the nonalined world at the last meeting of the Coordination Bureau in Maputo.

In the Middle East, feverish efforts are still being made to retain the results of Israeli aggression, with which the world, and in particular the nonalined movement,, must not reconcile itself.

In Southeast Asia, and in other hotbeds of crisis, we must demand resolutely that nations be guaranteed their right to independence, self-reliance and peaceful existence.

Our policy has decisively opposed the use of force, military interventions and the imposition of another's will on independent countries.

We continue to declare ourselves resolutely against all tendencies toward a division of the world into blocs and various forms of domination and hegemony for they threaten the independence of countries and their social progress.

I would like to stress in particular the importance of the unity of the nonalined movement today when the modern world is faced with such great problems. Moreover, in the movement itself we are also faced with attempts to revise the basic tenets of the nonalinement policy, attempts to split it up according to various criteria, and a proliferation of clashes between nonalined countries themselves.

All this demands of us a high degree of responsibility and persistent efforts to remove all these dangers decisively. This is a necessary precondition for the strengthening of solidarity and unity in the movement and, therefore, for the further expansion of the nonalinement policy's influence in international relations.

We can best accomplish this by powerfully affirming the integral nature of the principles and goals of nonalined policy as an independent and extrabloc force, by preventing the infiltration of foreign interests into our movement and by removing through peaceful means the conflicts and quarrels between the nonalined countries. In this connection we must strictly respect the principles of nonalinement in relations between nonalined countries.

These questions are very acute and we must devote great attention to them in the preparations which we are presently carrying out for the forthcoming meetings of the nonalined countries, and in particular for the sixth summit conference.

We must also struggle for the construction of a new international economic order; for the deep gulf which exists between the developed and the developing countries is not only an intolerable injustice but also a source of dangerous crises in the world.

The most profound concern of all nations in the world is the halting of the arms race. In this connection the decisions of the United Nations, adopted at the initiative of the nonalined movement, must serve as our platform for action.

This includes the formation of zones of peace and cooperation and the removal of foreign military presence and military rivalry from many regions of the world.

I have in mind, above all, the zone of the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean in which our two countries are located.

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

I would like to stress the great interest my country has in the continued all-round development of relations with your country. I believe that the talks we have held over the last few days on economic cooperation have been fruitful.

We also attach great importance to the fact that extensive cooperation between our two countries represents the affirmation of the principles of nonalinement in practice.

All this affords a firm basis for the further strengthening of friendship, mutual respect and understanding between the peoples of our countries.

Allow me to raise this glass in honor of Didier Ratsiraka, the esteemed president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, to the continued social progress and independence of the Malagasy people, to the happiness and health of your esteemed wife, your own health and that of your colleagues, and to friendship between our peoples.

Discussion With Hodza

LD061856 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1634 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 6, (TANJUG)--Fadilj Hodza, Presidency of Yugoslavia vice president, today received Remi Christian Richard, foreign minister of Madagascar, who is paying an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia. Foreign Minister Richard briefed Vice President Hodza on the outcome of the Mixed Yugoslav-Malagasy Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Committee session, which has just ended.

Commending the work of the committee, both sides voiced much interest in further promoting all-round friendly relations between the two countries, especially their cooperation within the non-aligned movement, both being its members.

Yugoslavia-Madagascar Communique

LD082002 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1030 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the end of the visit to our country by Madagascar Foreign Minister Remi Christian Richard, the following joint communique was issued:

At the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Remi Christian Richard, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, made an official and friendly visit to the SFRY from 6 to 7 April 1979.

Participating in the talks on the Yugoslav side were Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Ivan Kijic, chef de cabinet of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Dusan Jovanovic, deputy head of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Administration for Africa; and Dusan Egic, head of a section in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Administration for Africa.

Participating in the talks on the Malagasy side were (Thomas Ramanonjisoa), inspector in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Paul Rakotondramasy, director of the directorate for Bilateral Cooperation in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Lydie Rakotonalala, head of the Department for Eastern Europe in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During the visit, Foreign Minister Remi Christian Richard was received by Fadilj Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency. He asked the minister to communicate President Tito's friendly feelings to President Ratsikara. During their talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, an exchange of views was carried out on international questions of joint interest and on questions of continued bilateral cooperation. In particular, the minister underlined the significance which the Malagasy Government attributes to the construction of regional university centers, for which it has sought Yugoslav participation. The vice president of the SFRY Presidency welcomed such an initiative, which he considers a good basis for the development of future cooperation between the two countries. Foreign Minister Richard was also received by Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council. The minister and his officials visited the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, where they were received by Anton Vratusa, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, and Svetozar Rakic, secretary for economic relations with other countries of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

In addition, Foreign Minister Richard had separate talks with Metod Rotar, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade, within the framework of the first session of the Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the two countries.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding which characterizes the close relations between these two nonalined countries.

The two ministers and the members of the delegations carried out a broad exchange of views on topical international questions of joint interest. They devoted particular attention to the future activities of the nonalined countries following the nonalined countries' ministerial conference in Belgrade and the nonalined countries' Coordination Bureau ministerial meeting in Maputo, and in light of preparations for the sixth summit of nonalined countries.

The two sides confirmed the loyalty of their countries to the principles of independence, sovereignty and respect for territorial integrity on the basis of equality and noninterference in internal affairs, as well as the right of every people to decide independently on their internal developments and social system.

In connection with this, the two sides expressed their concern at the latest events in Southeast Asia, Africa and other hotbeds of crisis, and they stressed the need for disputes between states to be resolved by peaceful means, in accordance with the UN Charter, the OAU Charter and the principles of nonalinement. The two sides noted that the current conflicts hold back to a great extent the international political situation and they represent a serious threat to world peace.

Also confirmed in the talks, by both sides, was the necessity of preventing competition between the great powers in the Indian Ocean region, where demilitarization must be achieved, as well as the elimination of foreign military aid and nuclear bases and the proclamation of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

Particular attention was devoted to the problems of Southern Africa. The two ministers emphasized the exceptional significance of the Coordination Bureau ministerial meeting in Maputo, which was devoted to questions of the decolonization of southern Africa. In connection with this they expressed their satisfaction over the confirmation on that occasion of the solidarity of the nonalined countries with the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa for the definitive elimination of colonialism, the achievement of independence for Zimbabwe and Namibia and the overthrow of the system of apartheid in Southern Africa. In connection with this, they resolutely censured the continued aggressive acts of the racist regimes of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia against the liberation movements and the frontline countries, as well as the massacring of the innocent population, which represents a permanent danger to peace and security throughout Africa and the world.

The two sides rejected so-called internal solutions as neocolonialist attempts to hinder or postpone the inevitable achievement of true independence for Zimbabwe and Namibia.

Taking these circumstances into account, the two ministers stated that it was necessary to continue to strengthen material, political and diplomatic support and help to the liberation movements of southern Africa and the frontline countries in their struggle for complete freedom and independence of their countries and the destruction of the system of apartheid in the region. They also underlined the need to consolidate the unity of the liberation movement and the frontline countries in the decisive struggle for the final decolonization of southern Africa.

The two sides expressed the conviction that the policy of nonalinement had been demonstrated as a necessary and indispensable factor of world stability in maintaining peace and security and (?they) pointed to the great significance of its positive role in solving most major world problems. In connection with this, they particularly emphasized the significance of the movement in the struggle of independent countries against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, hegemonism and all other forms of foreign domination.

The need was underlined for the nonalined countries to maintain in their relations the nonalined principles which have already been adopted and which can best contribute to the strengthening of solidarity and unity between the nonalined countries. In this connection, the two sides are opposed to any division or split in the movement of nonalined countries, in particular on a narrow ideological basis. Any pressure which might disrupt the basic principles of the nonalined movement creates room for interference from outside, opens conflicts between members of the movement and thereby weakens its international position.

The two ministers expressed the readiness of their countries to continue even more resolutely the struggle to establish new and more just economic relations in the world, as one of the main orientations of the continued political and economic strategy of the nonalined movement and of the developing countries. They expressed their conviction that the results of the Group of 77 meeting in Arusha will greatly contribute to progress in the talks on international economic problems and efforts aimed at setting up a new international economic order.

It was noted by both sides that relations between Yugoslavia and Madagascar are developing successfully in the spirit of traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries and that considerable possibilities exist for their further expansion and promotion, in political as well as economic spheres. In this connection, the two sides gave full support to the decisions and conclusions of the first session of the Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the two countries, which was held in Belgrade during the visit. On this occasion, it was noted that considerably greater possibilities exist for the development of bilateral economic, scientific-technical and other cooperation between the two countries, and both sides emphasized their interest in the promotion of mutual cooperation in all spheres.

Remi Christian Richard, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, invited Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, to make an official and friendly visit to Madagascar. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date of the visit will be established later.

8 April Departure

LD081904 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 8, (TANJUG)--The foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Remi Christian Richard, left Yugoslavia today after a five-day visit to Belgrade.

As head of Madagascar's delegation, Minister Richard took part in the first session of the Yugoslav-Malagasy Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Co-operation. Afterwards, at the invitation of Yugoslav Federal Secretary [for] Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, he paid an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. On that occasion a wide exchange of views was carried out on current international questions of common interest, especially on the forthcoming activities of the non-aligned countries.

SFRY SCIENTIST CITES 'HUMAN FACTOR' IN HARRISBURG ACCIDENT

AU062142 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Apr 79 p 15 AU

[Dragan Antic report on interview with Dr Pavle Savic, president of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, in Belgrade; no date given]

[Excerpts] In connection with the accident at the nuclear power plant located some 15 kilometers from the town of Harrisburg in the state of Pennsylvannia (in the United States), we have asked the prominent scientist and academician Pavle Savic, president of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, to comment on this.

"First of all, accidents happen in every field and thus also in this one," Pavle Savic said in opening his statement. "Only, until now, the victims of the use of nuclear energy have been considerably fewer than those of air or automobile traffic. True, in our country we did have a case with the zero power reactor in Vinca and we were the first to publish something of this kind. It was only later that others followed in this respect, followed, to be true, rather bashfully. All work involves certain risks. However, the nature of work does not necessarily require sacrifices of human life and health." [paragraph continues]

"This is completely safe work if it is performed sensibly. What happened on our reactor was that the control and measuring instruments were removed because the people involved were in a hurry. I am deeply convinced that the cause [of accidents] must be sought in the fact that this work has become a business rather than something that is needed to prevent energy shortages. The state should take these projects into its own hands rather than leave them to [private] companies which are in a hurry and where, therefore, the control is insufficient and the materials are not tested.

"Regarding the case in Pennsylvania, it seems that the uranium core's shield was insufficiently hermetic and that, as the temperature rose following the failure of the cooling system, it allowed the escape of some radioactive material. This should not have happened. Nuclear energy should not be allowed, as a new technological method in the production of electric power, to be governed by private business without social control."

[Question] In your opinion, to what extent is the human factor of decisive importance in this kind of accident?

[Answer] This is the reason why I have emphasized that the human factor cannot play a role concerning the reactors based on uranium and plutonium chain reaction. Everything is to be completely automatic in this connection. But the human factor is crucial in the private companies that produce these reactors and other equipment for nuclear power plants. It is because of this that the accidents such as this one in Pennsylvania and also many other are happening; it is because the material built into a nuclear power plant is not sufficiently or strictly tested. To avoid this the society as a whole must take all this into its own hands. Nothing in this connection should depend or should be allowed to depend on the human factor because these power plants must be under the control of society and not under the control of the individual companies which, let me repeat, want to make their business deals as quickly as possible from this, to beat competitors, to speed up production and so forth.

[Question] What do you think about this type of reactor in the United States (the PWR type)? We know that the same type of reactor is being built in our nuclear power plant in Krsko even though the supplier is different (Westinghouse). We have read a news agency report that the Americans have supplied the same reactor to South Korea and that this reactor was recently shut down because of certain problems in the cooling system.

[Answer] I do not follow nuclear technology but I can say that it is not as much a question of the types of the individual reactors as it is a question of the system of control over the production of the individual elements for a nuclear power plant, elements such as safety systems, uranium shield--to prevent corrosion, to prevent contact between fuel elements and cooling system which would release radioactivity into the unprotected environment. These are all problems which have been technically solved but which require rigorous control rather than any acceleration of certain procedures for the purpose of finding a buyer as quickly as possible. If nuclear sources are excluded from this and if, as I have said, a more rigorous control is introduced, then there is no need for any fear in this connection.